The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,199 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL,
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L. RAVENNA	6872	700	A. BY Daniell	13th Jan.
*ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th "
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th "
†B. L. CATHAY	2983	550	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th "
*SIAM	3040	500	H. Weighell	17th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	660	W. A. Wheler	24th "
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	L. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th "
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th "
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th "
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th "
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th "
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London via Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

†By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted their Second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
SINGAPORE			20th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
ORMIDA	...	On the 28th Jan.
BISAGNO	...	" 18th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars egarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 3, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
ITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO	T. Rassevich	25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include *Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Com. steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600 650	14th Jan.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and Bones carefully freed from Fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Seasickness, the only food patients can bear.

Per jar. .....Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

NO family where there are children should be without this invaluable remedy. It is unequalled as a Tonic as a protective against Boils and all complaints arising from poverty of the blood.

Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
Large quantities at Wholesale Rates.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundor, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 9th January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahirein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th Jan., 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Price. Rs. a.
"SQUEEZERS," round corners, per pack ...	1 12
Do. do. per doz. packs.	18 0
Do. do. and gilt edges } per pack.....	2 0
Do. do. per doz. packs.	21 0
Do. Pioneers, thin, highly finished, round corners and gilt edges } per pack ... / per doz. pks.	1 8 / 16 8
MOGULS, Assorted patterns. per pack Re. 1-4 to 2	2

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FANS!!

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited have just received an entirely NEW STOCK of the present Paris and London fashions.

PLAIN WHITE SATIN FANS.
Size 12½, 14, and 15 inches.
Price, Rs. 6, Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.

PLAIN IVORY SATIN FANS.
Size 12, 13½ and 15 inches.
Rs. 6-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 15 each.

PLAIN BLACK SATIN FANS.
Size 13, 14½, and 15 inches.
Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13, Rs. 15 each.

PAINTED WHITE SATIN FANS.
Very handsome.
Size 12, 13, 14 and 15 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27 each.

PAINTED BLACK SATIN FANS.
Very rich.
Size 12½, 13½, 14 inches.
Rs. 9, Rs. 12, Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 27, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 each.

PARIS FANS.
Red or Buff Colours, plain or ornamented.
Size 16½ inches.
Rs. 4 each.

GILT FANS.
FOR PRESENTATION, etc.
Made of pale Lemon coloured Satin, hand-painted, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 25 and Rs. 32 each.

RED TRANSPARENT FANS.
Rich Ivory and Gold Frame, neatly ornamented with Gold Birds, Butterflies, etc.
Size 14 inches.
Rs. 30 each.

White Lace Faces in a variety of different designs, From Rs. 27 to Rs. 45, each.
White Ostrich Feather Fans, Rs. 54, each.
Grey Ostrich Feather Fans, Rs. 40, each.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
(REGISTERED.)

SINCE the Royal Visit to India in 1875 the above has justly been the most celebrated of all preparations in this country for the Hair. It is immeasurably superior to Oils or Pomade, and is the only dressing which affords a sense of refinement and real comfort in the Toilet.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES,

ORIGINALLY FINE, SOFT, AND FRAGRANT,
Has,
BY CAREFUL PRESERVATION IN WOOD
For the full period of one Lustrum,
ACQUIRED THAT DELICATE HOMOGENEOUS FLAVOUR
Characteristic of a Ripe and Mellow OLD AGE.
Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LADIES ELASTIC BELTS.
GENTLEMEN'S RIDING BELTS.
CHOLERA BELTS.

A LARGE SELECTION of the above of improved patterns, have been RECEIVED, and may be inspected. Measurement should be sent in ordering.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PALE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL.

OUR importations of this Oil cannot be excelled. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing coast in the world, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed and filtration effected, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. We are guaranteed the best Oil of each season.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4.
Per dozen bottles, Rs. 12.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CAMPHORATED
CARBOLIC ACID.

AN invaluable application for Sores, Ulcers, &c., in man or animals. When painted or dropped on the sores it destroys all septic germs and immediately establishes the process of cure. Nothing can excel it for Galls, Sore-Back or Mange. *Vide* letter from "Glencairn" (a Madras officer experienced in Horses and Dogs) in the "Asian," October 26, 1880.

Per bottle, Re. 1. Per pound, Rs. 4.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited.
7, ELHPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the First Class London Manufacture and Quality only. By the careful selection of Novelties, characterised by elegance, neatness and taste, they trust to confirm and extend that large share of the public patronage in connection with which they have been favoured during the past half century.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

BELCHER RINGS	from Rs.	25	0 to	50	0	PENCIL CASES	from Rs. 16 0 to 160 8
BOLT RINGS	"	5	0 to	10	0	PENS	" 3 6 to 14 0
BRACELETS	"	40	0 to	500	0	PEN and PENCIL CASES	" 30 0 to 100 0
BROOCH EARRINGS	"	36	0 to	300	0	SCARF PINS	" 3 4 to 60 0
BROOCHES	"	20	0 to	150	0	SCARF RINGS	" 20 0 to 40 0
BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS	"	180	0 to	300	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	" 8 8 to 150 0
BUCKLE RINGS	"	18	0 to	50	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS and COLLAR STUDS	" 18 0 to 30 0
CHAINS	"	28	0 to	200	0	SIGNET RINGS	" 25 0 to 80 0
COLLARETTES	"	150	0 to	280	0	SLEEVE LINKS	" 20 0 to 50 0
COLLAR STUDS	"	7	0 to	13	0	SNAKE RINGS	" 20 0 to 100 0
COMPASSES	"	25	0 to	36	0	SOLITAIRES	" 20 0 to 40 0
CROSSES	"	36	0 to	80	0	STUD EARRINGS	" 20 0 to 80 0
DIAMOND RINGS	"	80	0 to	350	0	STUDS and LINKS	" 40 0 to 60 0
EARSTUDS	"	20	0 to	200	0	TOOTH PICKS	" 14 0 to 20 0
KEEPER RINGS	"	16	0 to	30	0	WEALEMEFNA	" 30 0 to 40 0
LOCKETS	"	36	0 to	300	0	WEDDING RINGS	" 18 0 to 32 0
MIZPAH RINGS	"	16	0 to	30	0	WHISTLES	" 36 0 to 50 0
NECKLETS	"	63	0 to	300	0	WEDDING PRESENTS	" 10 0 to 1,000 0
NECKLETS & LOCKETS	"	110	0 to	600	0		

SILVER JEWELLERY.

ALBERT CHAINS	from Rs.	10	0 to	20	0	LADIES' CHAINS	from Rs. 8 0 to 20 0
BANGLES	"	3	0 to	12	0	LOCKETS	" 7 0 to 24 0
BELCHER RINGS	"	5	0 to	7	0	NECKLETS	" 16 0 to 65 0
BRACELETS	"	14	0 to	40	0	NECKLETS & LOCKETS	" 24 0 to 90 0
BROOCHES	"	4	0 to	14	0	PENCIL CASES	" 4 8 to 12 0
BROOCH and EARRINGS	"	8	0 to	25	0	PEN and PENCIL CASES	" 8 8 to 14 0
BROOCH PENDANTS	"	11	0 to	16	0	SCARF PINS	" 1 0 to 10 0
BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS	"	20	0 to	25	0	SCARF RINGS	" 6 0 to 8 0
COLLARETTES	"	36	0 to	54	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS	" 3 8 to 6 0
EARRINGS	"	5	0 to	12	0	SLEEVE LINKS	" 5 8 to 8 0
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES	"	9	8 to	11	8	SMELLING BOTTLES	" 20 0 to 100 0
IVORY & SILVER PENCIL CASES	"	5	0 to	7	8	SOLITAIRES	" 4 8 to 10 0
						STUDS and LINKS	" 8 0 to 12 0
						TOOTH PICKS	" 2 0 to 4 0

SILVER WARE.

BOUQUET HOLDERS	from Rs.	46	0 to	60	0	MATCH BOXES	from Rs. 6 12 to 30 0
CARD CASES	"	30	0 to	60	0	MUGS	" 60 0 to 80 0
CHILD'S KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, RING and CORALS and BELLS	"	140	0			NAPKIN RINGS, each	" 16 0 to 20 0
						POCKET FRUIT KNIVES	" 6 0 to 9 0
						SALT CELLARS, 4 and 6 in CASE	" 90 0 to 180 0
CHRISTENING MUGS	"	60	0 to	100	0	SUGAR BASINS	" 75 0 to 100 0
CIGAR CASES	"	80	0 to	100	0	TEA SETS	" 250 0 to 320 0
CIGARETTE CASES	"	27	0 to	70	0	TEA SPOONS (6 in case)	" 45 0 to 60 0
FORK and SPOON	"	28	0 to	40	0	TOBACCO BOXES	" 45 0 to 60 0
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON	"	48	0 to	70	0		

PRESENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000,
ON SALE BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS' WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BYCULLA BRIDGE AND ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINS, FORT.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY DISPENSED.

WINES.

PORT.
CLARET.
SHERRY.
BURGUNDY.
CHAMPAGNE.
GERMAN WINES.

Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Retail of

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

ADEN.	CALCUTTA.	KURRACHEE.	RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA.	COLOMBO.	LAHORE.	RIO DE JANEIRO
BORDEAUX.	HIOGO.	LONDON.	SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES.	HONGKONG.	MADRAS.	SIMLA.
THURSDAY ISLE.		YOKOHAMA.	

TOBACCOS! TOBACCOS!!

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN FLEECE
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence.*

Note.—Manufactured of the *purest natural leaf* imported *direct* from the States. A fresh consignment just opened out. Trial and Comparison confidently invited.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

THROUGH THE FAILURE OF A LARGE
WEST-END HOUSE.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HAVE RECEIVED FROM THEIR HOME AGENT
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
GEM JEWELLERY.
CONSISTING OF

DIAMOND BROOCHES	LOCKETS SET DIAMONDS
DIAMOND AND PEARL BROOCHES	DO. DO. RUBIES
PEARL AND RUBY DEMI-SUITS	DO. DO. PEARLS
DO. AND SAPPHIRE PENDANTS	EARRINGS SET EMERALDS, PEARLS.

A few Handsome 18-carat Guard Chains, Albert and Victoria. Also Neck Chains in great variety Scarf Pins, convertible to Solitaire, Studs of Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Sapphires, Corals, Turquoises Lapislazuli, &c., &c., &c., in a hundred fanciful designs.

Diamond Cluster Earrings and other articles of jewellery too numerous to particularize in detail.

TO BE SOLD AT

UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY. POONA.
43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower. 1 East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

OUR INDIAN TEAS.

THE numerous Testimonials from our esteemed Customers and the increasing demand for our Teas, notwithstanding the large quantity of cheap "stuff" offered in Bombay, prove that our Teas are superior to all and have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Tea supplied to the Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, during the past 5 years by Messrs. Morton, Maju and Co., has invariably given satisfaction.

G. H. JOHNSTON, Captain,
Mess President, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment.
Colaba, Bombay, 22nd August 1887.

H. C. Detachment Mess, Jalna, 23rd August 1887.
I have much pleasure in testifying to the fine quality of the Tea supplied by you to the Mess. It is much appreciated by us all.

F. J. DOYLE, Surgeon,
Secretary, Hyderabad Contingent Detachment Mess, Jalna.
Secunderabad, August 24th, 1887.

I have much pleasure in informing you that the Tea you have supplied for the Mess for the last 12 years has been universally approved of. It has always been of uniform first-rate quality.

C. W. W. BURTON, Lt., Mess Secy., 8th M. I.

British Residency, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 10th September 1887.
I have much pleasure in saying that the Teas you have been supplying me with for some years have been entirely to our satisfaction. The latest consignments especially have been of excellent quality and flavour.

E. C. ROSS, Colonel.
Satara, 30th August 1887.
I have pleasure in stating I prefer your Tea to all others.

ANDREW BARRY, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-Major.
Superintendent of Matheran.
Kamptee, 12th September 1887.
I take the opportunity of telling you how pleased we are with your Teas. They are quite the best I have tasted in India, and every one likes them immensely.

F. D. LUMLEY, Captain,
2nd Middlesex Regiment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS—1887.

FOR BANQUETS The Best
FOR DINNERS The Best
FOR BALLS The Best
POMMERY & GRENO .....Rs. 70

This Brand, like NAPIER JOHNSTONE in Whiskies, has distanced all Competitors.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BEG to announce their first annual CLEARANCE SALE commencing from WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant.

We shall offer goods from all Departments at an enormous REDUCTION in PRICE and endeavour to give such advantages to the Public during the sale as shall ensure the clearance of the goods now offered from our well-known first-class Stock to make room for our New Seasons, Goods arriving every Mail. Below are enumerated some of the items, and a Visit to our Sale Room will be well repaid.

No goods exchanged during the sale.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Ribbons and Feathers.	Flowers and Sunshades.
Silks and Velvets.	Flouncings and Sateens.
Gloves and Laces.	Dress Materials and Dresses.
Hats and Bonnets.	Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ties, Gloves, and Braces.	Shirtings, Cardigan Jackets, and Underclothing.
Hosiery, Shirts, and Collars.	Boots and Shoes.
Caps, Hats, & Helmets.	

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress & Directress .....Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

THE COMIC OPERA.

LA MASCOTTE.

LA MASCOTTE.

LA MASCOTTE.

(THE LUCK BRINGER.)

Pianist.....Mr. V. R. Marcar.

REMEMBER TO-NIGHT, MONDAY.

LA MASCOTTE.

Seats secured at Soundy & Co., Ld.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT AT 8, COMMENCING AT 9.

Afternoon Performance

ON WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

DOORS OPEN AT 2-30, COMMENCING AT 3-30.

ANOTHER GRAND AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Inexhaustible Fountain of different HIPIC, ACROBATIC, and EQUESTRIAN SPORTS, with all kinds of recreation and amusements.

NEW EQUESTRIAN SCENES.
NEW EDUCATED HORSES.
NEW JAPANESE WONDERS.
NEW COMIC ACTS.
NEW FARCES & PANTOMIMES.

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE'S QUADRILLES

LA PASTURELLE

Danced on horse-back by Four Ladies and Four Gentlemen.

The TERRIBLE INFANCE or the pranks in an English School.

COME ONE—COME ALL.

SAME REDUCTION OF PRICES.

One Ticket admits you to both Circus & Menagerie. Make a visit to this first-class Exhibition worth four times the Price of Admission.

☞ THE CIRCUS WILL ONLY PLAY FOR A SHORT SEASON.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF RATES

FOR

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE has substantially reduced its Rates for India under certain For ms of Assurance, and all those holding Policies whe re the sums assured and premiums are payable in one uniform currency will get the benefit of the redu ction.

Copies of the Prospectus containing the New Rates, Forms of Propo sal for Assurance, &c., may be obtained on application to

GEO. OLIVER, Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

INVESTED FUNDS exceed.....£6,500,000

ANNUAL INCOME exceed.....£ 900,000

WE the undersigned have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as COTTON and GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS under the style of MITCHELL DE SAONE.

J. N. F. MITCHELL,
G. PRIER DE SAONE.

Bombay, 1st Jan., 1888.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the Budget Estimates for 1888-89.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Munpl Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.

Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th January, 1888.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

WANTED, 12 MORSE SIGNALLERS for construction work. Pay, Rs. 25 per mensem with chances of promotion to Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters when the line is opened. None need apply who cannot produce satisfactory certificates of previous Railway experience.

J. W. HARTLEY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Nagpur, 3rd January, 1888.

BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and wholesale from ourselves.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment,
Meadow Street, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity:—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements, are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1887, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register THIS DAY.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 9th January, 1888.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a DIVIDEND) of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1887, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th instant to Shareholders whose names are on the Register THIS DAY.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1888.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a DIVIDEND) of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the Half-year, ended 31st December, 1887, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th instant to shareholders whose names are on the Register THIS DAY.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1888.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a DIVIDEND) of Rs. 5 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the Half year ended 31st December, 1887, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 20th instant, to shareholders whose names are on the Register THIS DAY.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 19th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1888.

VOLUNTEER FANCY (CALICO) BALL.

COMMITTEE.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, B.V.R.C., President.
Major G. W. ROUGHTON, B.V.A.
Captain F. A. LITTLE, B.L.H.
Captain HODGKINSON, Adjutant, B.V.R.C.
Captain E. FREEBORN, B.V.R.C.
Captain F. PLACE, B.V.R.C.
Captain A. F. SOUNDY, B.V.R.C.
Lieutenant G. LUND, B.V.R.C.
Lieutenant G. PRIER DE SAONE, B.V.R.C.
Colour-Sergt. W. GEORGE, B.V.R.C.
Colour-Sergt. L. A. WATKINS, B.V.R.C.
Sergeant W. TATE, B.V.A.
Sergeant F. A. ROWLAND, B.V.R.C.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

To admit a Volunteer and 1 Lady .....Rs. 10
" " 2 Ladies ..... " 12
" Non-Volunteer and 1 Lady ..... " 12
" 2 Ladies ..... " 15
Extra tickets for Ladies ..... each Rs. 5

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.

Sole Proprietress & Directress ....Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JANUARY, AT 3-30.

CINDERELLA

Full of Fun. Please Young and Old.

REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs. as.
1st Seats	2 0
2nd "	1 0
3rd "	0 8

Children half price.

Schools and Families at Reduced Rates.

Seats secured at Soundy & Co., Ld.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	To Sail about
"CLAN GRAHAM"*	3,000	J. Alexanderson	12 Jan. 1888.

Passages can be booked through to London (Overland from Marseilles) by this steamer.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Steamer	Tons	Commander	To Sail about
"CLAN MONROE"* ...	2,200	Jones	20 Jan. 1888.

These Steamers are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For particulars as to rates of passage money, &c, Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th Jan, 1888.

* This steamer carries neither Surgeon or Stewardess Passages granted at reduced rates.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS APPEARING AT THE

FANCY DRESS BALL.

FREE EXHIBITION OF NATIONAL COSTUMES, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

MESSRS. HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co. beg to announce to the European Residents in Bombay that they have now placed for Exhibition at their Stalls a Book in 6 Vols., containing Coloured Plates representing in full details the COSTUMES of all ANCIENT and MODERN NATIONS of the WORLD.

Persons going to Balls are cordially invited to inspect the book to enable them to select costumes for FANCY DRESS BALLS.

The book being very rare and costly, Messrs. Hormusji Sorabji & Co. have succeeded in securing only ONE COPY in 6 Vols., after repeated inquiries.

The book, therefore, cannot be spared, and is exhibited free for the convenience of their European Patrons and constituents.

5,000 PLATES TO SELECT FROM.

NOW READY

AND

can be had at Messrs. HORMUSJI SORABJI and Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, &c., &c.

SELECTIONS from the English Poets,

intended for the use of the Students reading, for the Matriculation Examination, of the Indian Universities.

These selections contain the most popular extracts from the works of the most eminent modern English Poets, and they will be found most useful to Matriculation candidates, as they will grow familiar with the best passages in English Poetry without wading through a large number of books.

Notes to the Selections will be published shortly.

DIARIES! DIARIES!! DIARIES!!!

1888.

LETTS'S DIARIES! LETTS'S DIARIES!!

LETTS'S DIARIES!!!

1888.

CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES!

CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES!!

CHARLES LETTS'S DIARIES!!!

1888.

POCKET DIARIES! OFFICE DIARIES!

SCRIBBLING DIARIES!

Diaries of every description.

1888.

DIARIES! DIARIES!! DIARIES!!!

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO.,

26, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AND AGENTS

PHILLIPS AND CO., Limited,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

JUBILEE COLLECTION, 1887.

(Vs)

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the CENTRAL COMMITTEE between the 16th October and 31st December, 1887.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LIFE COUNCILLORS.			
Sir Walter DeSouza. (Subscription for November and December, 1887 and 1888)	2,800	0	0
LIFE MEMBERS.			
Sahabzar Mohammud Siddy Khan of Nanpara, Bahraich	500	0	0
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.			
Mrs. W. Gordon, Simla (Subscription for 1888)	25	0	0
DONATIONS.			
2 per cent. on Contributions to Berar Branch	400	0	0
2½ per cent. on Contributions to Punjab Branch	198	7	0
Their Highnesses the Maharanis of Kapurthalla State, Punjab	1,000	0	0
Raja Jung Bahadoor of Nanpara, Bahraich	295	9	0
Collections at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, and St. Paul's, Manora	150	0	0
S. E. J. Clarke, Esq., Calcutta	150	0	0
Members of H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Hyderabad, Deccan	136	11	2
The Marquis of Exeter	69	11	0
The Lady Emma Baring, C.I.	50	0	0
Surgeon-Major Cullen, M.D., Khundwa, C.P.	50	0	0
The Talukdar of Nandair District, Deccan	88	12	2
J. Corrigan, Esq., Manji, Biluchistan ...	25	0	0
Captain Gore, A.-D.-C.	20	0	0
COLLECTING CARDS.			
By 54 Cards for Central Committee	895	7	0
" 12 " " Bengal Branch	396	0	0
" 6 " " Berar Branch	1,697	6	0
" 10 " " Central Provinces Branch	331	9	3
" 1 " " Madras Branch	90	0	0
" 1 " " Punjab Branch	11	8	0
Total Rs.	9,331	0	7

It is particularly requested that any one still holding unreceipted Jubilee Cards should return them either blank or otherwise (with the amount collected) to the Honorary Secretary, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Viceroy's Camp, India, at their earliest convenience.

A full list of Donors and Collectors will be given in the Annual Report now in course of preparation. The 3rd General Meeting will be held in Calcutta on or about the 8th February.

H. COOPER, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

Government House, Calcutta, 2nd January, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BHOWNUGGER COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

39 full pressed bales Bhownugger cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood French polished, plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate Gleographs and oil paintings in gilt frames, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong waggonette, &c., &c., the property of R. L. SANDS, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the property and effects of the late Colonel STAPLETON PENNY, R.A., consisting of best plated ware, such as, spoons and forks, dessert table and tea knives and forks, breakfast cruet, fish knives and forks, in morrocco case, Benares works, Indian curiosities, kerosine table lamp, wearing apparel, uniform dress, artillery, saddle, holster, &c., complete carpenter's tool chest, a large lot of valuable books, portmanteaus, &c., &c., &c.

Also the property of the late Colonel R. S. THOMPSON, R.A., Deputy Commissioner, Berar, consisting of a chromometer by McCabe, price at cost, £40, musical, quite new triphograph, can make 100 copies at once, a collection of very valuable books in Russian, Persian, Arabic, French, and English languages, electroplated ware, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed properties at Jail Road, Mazagon, and at Marine Street, Fort, opposite the Government Opium Godown.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Bai Cooverbai, widow, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mahomed Nubbee Khan bin Mahomed Banker Khan Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the undermentioned dates, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

LOT No. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1888, a 4 p.m.—

All that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement four thousand one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and situate, lying and being without the Fort-walls, at Mazagon, formerly in the registration sub-district of Mazagon, but now in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,409, and bounded on the East formerly by the Musjid Bunder Road and now by the Jail Road East Side, on the West by property formerly belonging to Muncherjee Cursetjee, but now by the property of the Sisters of All Saints, on the North, formerly by the Sea-beach on the side of the Bhendy Tank, from the Bhendy Bazar Road into the Musjid Bunder Road, now called the Baboola Tank Road, and on the South formerly belonging to Mrs. Jadwan, but now by property, known as Barali's Dhuramsalla, and by property belonging to Dawoodbhoy Russooljee, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, bungalows and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, with all compound out-houses, stables, buildings, well, and all which premises are surrounded by a wall and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Nabikhan.

LOT No. 2—On SATURDAY, the 14th January, 1888, at 4 p.m. on the premises.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement nine hundred and thirty-two square yards, be the same little more or less, together with the house, stable and erections standing thereon, with their appurtenances, situate on the west side of Marine Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 20, but now under No 18, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 20, bounded as follows, that is to say on the North by the property, formerly belonging to the late Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner, and known as the Prince of Wales Hotel, and now belonging to Nusserwanjee Aspundirjee Pochkhanawalla, on the East by the said Marine Street, and on the West by the property, formerly belonging to the said Cowasjee Manockjee Ashburner and now belonging to Burjorjee Rustomjee Battliwalla and which said premises are now in the occupation of Messrs. John Roberts and Co. and Kranjee Jadeejee Davur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Norman Villa," Mazagon, opposite the Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebony wood grand square piano by Richard Lipp (very little used) handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, Hink's patent duplex kerosine table lamps a choice collection of flower pots, consisting of Poona roses of all kinds, sweet briar, ferns, crotons, &c., the property of ALEXANDER MENESSE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersy Road, Malabar Hill, at 1.30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superior household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suite for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bed-room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six Kerosine storm and punkha proof, Hink's duplex lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order, are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice wood, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-plated ware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma, Kanga, Doulton, Limoges, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich-toned cottage piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate. A few choice oleographs and other pictures. Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well known makers. A strong English-built mailphaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This auction is *bona fide*, and the property will be on view ten days before the sale.

THE LIBRARY

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classics of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of reference and general works of English Literature Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY, many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.

Catalogues will be ready, and the property on view from the 10th inst.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th January, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS, &c.,

Under instructions from Captain H. D. Olivier, R.E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th January, 1888, at 3 p.m., at the store-yards, Upper Colaba, consisting of old rafters, shutters, frames, joists, bamboo mats, plank pieces, Shadee tiles, door frame pieces, firewood, cocks, lead pipes, iron water tanks, &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE OF valuable and handsome household furniture, splendid cottage piano, valuable pictures, best plated glass and porcelain ware, E cooking stove, English-built buggy, sets of harness, gent's saddle, choice plants &c.,

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, the whole of the above valuable furniture, &c, &c., the property of the late Captain ALLEN RUSSELL.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and catalogues will be published.

SALE of burnt and damaged bales of yarn, hardware, machinery, mill stores, &c., &c., damaged by the recent fire at Framjee Petit Mills, near Tank Bunder.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Petit Mills premises, near Tank Bunder, by order of the underwriters, several bales of yarn, loose yarn-mill stores, hardware, machinery, &c.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th January, 1888.

NEW ARRIVAL.

STILTON CHEESE.

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE-ROAD.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 150.

BERIGNY & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.

Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.

And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.

A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.

A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

And a second-hand English-built MAIL-PHAETON in good order, the property of S. Jackson, Esq.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases colored prints.
1 " 900 ps stripes, 10 yards.
5 " 630 " checks, 10 yards.
10 " scarlet color, in ½ lbs tins.
10 " majenta color, in ½ lb. tins.
4 " superfine woollen cloth.
5 " colored broad cloth.
2 " " lady's cloth.
4 " " spanish stripe.
2 " white flannel.
5 " cotton shawls.
50 packages colored army cloth.
1 " oblong marble slabs.
1 case essences by Burgoyne Burbridges and Co., consisting of oleum, limonis, raspberry, lemon, phospatic, ginger ale, gingerade, raspberry colouring, or newil petals and boxes of soda bicarbonas.
A few bottles of soluble essences of lemon, pine apple, Jamaica ginger, Messina lemon, raspberry colouring, bottom colouring, ginger ale extract, lemon flavour, &c.
A few lots of reading books.
1 theodolite on stand.
A few articles of furniture such as sofas, chairs, almira, cupboard, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, tables.

AT 3 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
office shigram.
1 handsome open carriage in first-rate order with a bay gulf horse, quiet and young and harness.
1 tricycle with spare India rubber tyre, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT FALKLAND ROAD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Falkland Road—

A quantity of old building materials consisting of old beams, planks, doors and windows, rafters, ladders, iron, breaks, &c.

On a date which will be hereafter fixed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome strong built victoria, a handsome bay Arab gelding, 7 years old, height about 14-3, ridden on parade by General Carnegy, and is broken to harness, set of brass-mounted single harness, lady and gentleman's saddles, with bridles, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, handsome Hink's patent kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, &c., the property of Captain H. FITZGERALD.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public Auction at Frere Bunder, by order of Mr. Jalmarrayen Sitaram.

100 tons superior, 1st and 2nd Class Teak Squares.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th and 14th January, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Machine Depot at Byculla, Mazagon and Carnac Bunder, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, a quantity of valuable machinery—

The above is now on view.

SALE OF EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Port Trust Apollo Bonded Warehouse on account of the concerned.

Ex s. s. Coromandel.

WAN 1095-1097—2 cases, each 50 dozen bottles, Eau-de-Cologne.

The purchaser shall pay custom's duty.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR, NEAR THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 21st January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises—

All that piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 1,672 square yards, or thereabouts, together with the pucka-built upper storied bungalow with outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Dadur Road, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 482, new No. 12,487, and survey No. 3-2,007, and the said bungalow is assessed under No. 163, and bounded on the East by the Dadur Road, on the West by the G. I. P. Railway Dadur Station, on the North by the property of Hajee John Mahomed Latiff, and on the South by the property of Eabhoy Tyaball. The annual ground rent is seven annas and one pie only.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A very fine prize dog, "Nellie." A good setter, 6 years old.

THE BOMBAY LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Important sale of part of the Pali Park Estate, near Bandora, consisting of well-built and prettily-situated bungalows and highly desirable building sites.

Part payment of purchase money can be deferred, if desired, upon building society principles so as to enable a small capitalist to become his own landlord.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, have been favoured by the directors of the above Company with instructions to offer to public competition on the ground on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1888, at 3 o'clock, p.m., precisely.

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Bombay, 9th January, 1888.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical Smith Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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NOTICES.

PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. DADABHAI PESTONJI who has just retired from the Fort High School has

OPENED A PREPARATORY CLASS

in Mathematics and Science for the PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

With a view to give individual attention to the students the number will be strictly limited.

Mr. DADABHAI may be seen personally between the hours of 4 and 5 every evening—2nd floor, Sassoon Building, Opposite Town Hall.

NOTICE.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land and buildings standing thereon, commonly known as the Grant Buildings, in two blocks, containing by admeasurement (7,700) square yards or thereabouts, situate at Middle Colaba, Bombay. All persons having any claims thereto or in respect thereof of any kind or nature whatsoever are requested to make the same known to Messrs. ROMANJEE and HORMUSJEE, Solicitors, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, within ten days from the date hereof. In default whereof the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim. Dated this 4th day of January, 1888.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK.

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dish es. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Culcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake called Boul de Portugal Christmas Honey Comb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Pres erve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries. Price Re. 1.—Apply to

MRS. FRED BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS from Bombay to places on the West and South Deccan Lines of the Southern Mahratta Railway should book to Poona and re-book at the Southern Mahratta Railway Company's Ghorpuri Station to destination.

From and after 1st February, 1888, the special rates for grain and seeds, piece-goods and cotton between Bombay and stations on the South Deccan Line, and the Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway will be abolished.

The West of India Portuguese Railway will be OPEN on or about 1st February, and goods may then be booked by that rou e through to Bombay.

For rates apply to the undersigned, or to Deputy Agent, W. I. P. Railway, Marmagao.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 3rd January, 1888.

TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

WHITWORTH'S ANGLO-INDIAN DICTIONARY:—A glossary of colloquial and official terms; of the names of divinities, festivals, religious and social; of races, tribes, and languages; of castes and occupations; of he different eras and systems of chronology; of seasons, crops, and land tenures; and generally of all Indian terms used in English, and of English words peculiarly used in India.

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EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Dr. Kirtikar's Lecture on the "Folk-lore of Indian Plants," Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Esplanade, B. V. R., 5-30 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Norville's Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Knight Errant (s), from Cardiff; Amphitrite (s), Trieste; Castledale (s), Batoum; Peveril (s), Mussowah; Java (s), Calcutta; Perim (s), London; and Ganges (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—Algoma (s), Flanibro (s), and Accomac (s), from Middlesbrough; Childwall (barque), Mauritiius; and Yasht Aljafare, Damaun.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th:—Vulcan (s), for Dunkirk; Kingdom (s), False Point; Nowshera (s), Galle; Bengal (s), China and Australia; Stura (s), Hongkong; and Poseidon (s), Trieste. Yesterday:—Regius (s), for Calcutta; Clifton (s), Marseilles; Ta Hongkong (ship). Bassrah; Hamedu Hydroos (barque), Tuticorin, &c.; and Ellias (barque), Beypore.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Vulcan and Clifton left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 9th inst. the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by schedule 30, viz., 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hajee Ismail Hussain, living in Peru Lane, reported to the police that a number of rings and a large number of valuable stones, valued Rs. 900, had been stolen from his room, on Friday noon.

THE LATE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND THE POLICE.—An appeal has been presented to the High Court from a decision of Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate, who sentenced Baboo Balloo and two other regimental sepoys to rigorous imprisonment for nine months each in connection with the affray between the military and the police during the last Mohurrum.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of a Mahomedan, apparently about 60 years of age. At noon that day he was found drowned in a quarry hole on the old Race Course. There were no external marks of violence on the body. An open verdict was recorded.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at Gorupdeo Road, touching the death of Ganga, woman, aged 50 years, who, about noon on that day, while passing along Gorupdeo Road, was knocked down by a cart, laden with bags of crushed bones. One of the wheels of the cart passing over her back, killed her on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

NORVILLE'S THEATRICAL COMPANY.—The performance of "La Mascotte" by this talented Company at the Novelty Theatre, on Saturday night, was a great success. The audience was enthusiastic, the singing was excellent, and altogether the entertainment was quite up to the level of what may be expected from a Company which contains several players of great merit. The performance will be repeated to-night.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary treasurer of the Allbless Leper Home, Trombay, acknowledges the receipt of donations, amounting to Rs. 565, from the undermentioned gentlemen:—Messrs. Sorabjee and Jamsetjee Khan Rs. 15, H. H. the Chief of Mudhol Rs. 50, and H. H. the Maharajah Bahadoor of Hatun Rs. 500.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at Arab Gully, Grant Road, touching the death of a child, named Abilee, aged 15 months, the daughter of Annajee, a sawyer. While the mother happened to be out, the child, who was left with its aunt, fell into a mortar grinding mill containing water, and was drowned. A verdict was accordingly recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 5-30:—

Overture	Bauer Und Dichter	Suppe.
Valse	Goldene Myrthen	Fahrbach.
Selection	The Grand Mogul	Audran.
Mazurka	Herzblattchen	Gung'l.
Quadrille	Minstrel's Songs	Ruhner.
Quadrille	Pleine Carriere	Bohm.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DANGEROUS NUISANCE IN THE HARBOUR.—Inspector Saunderson, on Saturday, charged Esmail Abbu and five other boatmen before Mr. Crawley-Boevey with causing obstruction of navigation. It appeared that as soon as the Karachi mail boat entered the harbour on Friday the accused and several other boatmen sailed to the boat and made themselves fast to her before she had been moored to a buoy. Mr. Keanard, who was the pilot in charge, stated that the practice was a very dangerous one, as there were probabilities of the boats being run down. In defence the men said they had gone for passengers. His Worship was of opinion that the practice was a most reprehensible one, and fined them Rs. 10 each, with an alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

DEATH FROM POISONING.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan child, aged 3 years, named Abdool Raimon Oomerza, the son of a dealer in eggs, named Oomerza Sydoo Kooli, living in Cammateepoora 3rd Street. At about 2 p. m. on Friday, the child was seen playing in the street in front of his house. Shortly afterwards he staggered and fell to the ground and was picked up by his sister and taken home. The child was unable to speak, and had about five *Bodia* seeds clenched in his hand. The parents became alarmed and took him at once to the hospital. He was then quite unconscious, the pupils were widely dilated, and he was in violent convulsions. He did not rally after admission, but died at 8 o'clock the same night. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was convulsions following the eating of *Bodia* seeds. A verdict of death by convulsions was recorded.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We received a few lines from the Rev. Mr. Morton, Mhow, on Saturday last, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of the Rev. Mr. Murray, of the Canadian Mission. Mrs. Murray went to her rest on the night of September 18 last, and now in little more than three months he himself has followed her. From another source we have received some particulars of Mr. Murray's very sudden removal. "He was at his post in Oojein, and on Christmas-day exposed himself too much to the sun in connection with his Sunday-school. He had got very much run down, and had not been feeling very well, and was thus doubtless less able to stand the sun. Happily, Mr. Drew went to him on Monday to assist him at his prize-distribution and with the magic lantern, and finding him very ill, nursed him that night and brought him to Indore on Tuesday, and remaining with him, nursed him like a brother till Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock, when he died in his arms." His death is attributed to sun-stroke. The Rev. Mr. Wilkie was with him. The Rev. J. Fraser Campbell had been in the villages, and only heard of his illness in time to reach Indore Thursday night. His funeral took place on Friday, 7 a. m., when his remains were laid beside those of his wife. —*Guardian.*

POONA ZENANA MISSION SCHOOL.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught presided on Friday evening at the presentation of prizes to the children of the Church of Scotland Mission School.—*Poona Observer.*

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—Under instructions from Government, the District Magistrate has informed the Suburban Municipality that the Collector of Poona is responsible for the payment of any tolls on behalf of his Highness the Mysore, who is expected to arrive in Poona on the 11th instant.—*Deccan Herald.*

S. M. RAILWAY.—It is rumoured that the head offices of the Southern Mahratta Railway will be established in Poona, instead of as intended in Dharwar. It is believed negotiations are in progress between the Company's officials and Government for the purchase of the condemned barracks at Ghorpurie. If these negotiations terminate successfully, the Railway Company intend to entirely renovate the barracks, and convert them into suitable quarters and offices for its staff.—*Bangalore Post.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

THE LATE MR. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.

A LODGE of sorrow, in memory of the late Rt. Wor. Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee, one of the founders of Lodge Rising Star of Western India, No. 342, S. C., the first native Lodge in this presidency, and the Honorary Depute Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, was held by Lodge Rising Star of Western India, at the Freemasons' Hall, Byculla, on Saturday evening, Bro. Nanabhai R. Chichgar, the Rt. Wor. Master, presiding. Most Worshipful Bro. Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, accompanied by about thirty members of his Grand Lodge, was present. There were also present on the occasion about two hundred well-known masons, comprising Europeans, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. The brethren entered the Lodge in the form of a procession to the accompaniment of solemn music, Rt. Wor. Bro. D. R. Chichgar acting as Director of Ceremonies.

The Worshipful Master, in opening the proceedings, referred to the several valuable and enduring services rendered by Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee, both to the craft and the country. The deceased, he said, was the first who saw the light of Freemasonry on this side of India about half a century ago. It was by dint of praiseworthy perseverance and unfailing energy that he laboured for years to lay the portals of Freemasonry open to the natives of the soil. He was one of the first founders of the Lodge, which had entered into its forty-third year on the 15th December last, and he was also the first native Master who held the hiram of that or any Lodge. It was, indeed, a fortunate circumstance that the deceased lived long enough to see the plant that he had nursed and reared with his own hands taking deep and firm root, and bearing excellent fruit. Indeed, he was ever proud of the position this Lodge of his creation had attained. The words of advice that the deceased brother often addressed exhorting his brethren to maintain the traditional reputation of the Lodge, pure and unsullied, and to act strictly according to the principles of the craft, rang even at that moment in the ears of those who had the pleasure and the privilege of hearing his addresses in that hall and at the banquet table below. In Bro. Manockjee's death the Masonic fraternity had lost a staunch and faithful brother, and this Lodge its esteemed and venerated founder and honorary member. The Wor. Master took that opportunity to thank the Most Worshipful Grand Master for issuing a most touching and pathetic circular, directing the Daughter Lodges to go into mourning for a period of six weeks. It was stated in the circular that "in consequence of the death of Rt. Wor. Brother Manockjee Cursetjee, Honorary Depute Grand Master, a brother whose memory will live as long as our Grand Lodge exists, and who did so much during his life-time for it and for the cause of Freemasonry, the Most Worshipful the Grand Master hereby directs that the Grand Lodge and all Daughter Lodges shall go into mourning for a period of six weeks." Alluding to the circular, the Wor. Master said, that the brethren could not get better evidence than this of the fact that the deceased was as much loved and admired by the European as his Indian brethren. The Grand Master's presence with the members of his Grand Lodge was yet another evidence, if evidence was required of the deceased brother's popularity. The Wor. Master then acknowledged the deep debt of gratitude the Lodge owed to the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, and particularly to the District Grand Master, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, for directing the District Grand Lodge and its Daughter Lodges to go into mourning for a month. This was, as far as the Wor. Master knew, the first instance in which the District Grand Lodge had gone into mourning for a brother born and bred in the Scotch constitution in India. The Wor. Master then referring to Bro. Manockjee's services to the cause of education in Bombay, said that he was one of the foremost of the pioneers of female education on this side of India. If it was not for his unfailing energy and dauntless courage in the cause of female education, he (the Wor. Master) said with confidence that the native community would never have risen to the status and position which they had now been able to reach. They would have been several years behind in social, moral, and political progress, were it not for the increasing labours for over half a century of their esteemed brother in the field of education. The portrait of the deceased brother, he said, which they saw before them, would serve to remind them that, although Bro. Manockjee would now be absent in body, he would always be present in spirit with them. (Applause.)

The Wor. Master, assisted by his two Wardens, Bros. Rustom K. R. Cama and Rustom M. Chichgar, then performed the Masonic funeral service, which was rendered effectually.

Bro. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., then delivered the following speech:—Dear Brethren,—I consider it no small privilege to be called upon to pronounce a Masonic funeral oration in the presence of such a large and distinguished congregation on the loss of the most prominent member of our Masonic fraternity, and one of the most remarkable men of his time. If I had my choice in the matter, however, I should have begged to be excused undertaking the duty, for I may claim to be one of those who knew the deceased and lamented brother so intimately that any eulogium from my lips has the risk of being regarded as the outcome of a partial judgment. But if you will please to remember that the same nearness of view which in the opinion of some would render me liable to make an exaggerated estimate of the brother's good works and virtues, has also enabled me to become acquainted with his weaknesses, and further that I cannot fail to recognise that I am speaking to an assemblage and on an occasion to both which the voice of moderation and truth alone can best address itself, I shall have no fear that the views I am going to express here will be misconstrued. Moreover, as it is desirable that I should dwell mainly on brother Manockjee Cursetjee's career through life as a Mason, it will be generally accepted that there is not much room for a divergence of opinion as to the good work done in that capacity by the deceased brother. I believe all of us here present know in more or less detail the main particulars of the lamented brother's life. This is no occasion for a biographical account of it, and I propose with your permission only to touch on the chief features of his character in relation to his Masonic work, in which, however, all its prominent traits were, I believe, brought out in relief. We find that Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee was the first Indian who sought admission into the fraternity of Masons some time before 1840. He had wide acquaintance among the European community of Bombay, and some of his friends with whom he was on terms of cordiality like Dr. Burnes, Mr. Legeyt and others belonged to "Perseverance," the only masonic lodge existing at the time. He sought to be admitted into the craft through that body; but strangely enough his request was refused in spite, we are told, of his personal friends exerting themselves in his favour. In the course, however, of his first tour in Europe he succeeded in seeing the light of Masonry by getting admitted into the French Lodge "Orient," and on his return to Bombay tried to avail himself of his right to visit a Lodge of Masons by seeking admission again in the "Perseverance." This desire was again resisted; but good men and Masons like Dr. Burnes and Bro. LeGeyt would not subscribe to this refusal of a Mason's privilege by Masons, and at last it was resolved to accept Indian gentlemen for initiation into Masonry, for which purpose a special branch of the Lodge was established. This was the origin of the Lodge which aptly holds to-day this funeral ceremony, and of which the deceased brother was first Secretary, with Dr. Burnes for Master. The establishment of this Lodge was thought to be a matter of sufficient importance to be commemorated by the striking of a medal, which, no doubt, most of you have seen and some possess, having the figure of Dr. Burnes on its obverse and those of Brother Manockjee and Bro. Mirza Hoosein, the first Mahomedan Mason on its reverse. And judging from the light of after experience that event, indeed, was worthy of commemoration by a dozen such medals. Now, brethren, I would ask you to pause here just for a moment to consider whether in this initial step in Masonry, the deceased brother did not exhibit some highly Masonic qualities. In the first place, he showed an amount of perseverance which even at this date claims our admiration. Remember that he had to undertake a journey to what were then almost unknown regions to the people of India, of which although initiation into Masonry was not the only purpose, still it was one of its main objects. Secondly, the fact that after being himself initiated, he still wished to open the portals of its mysterious temple for others of his countrymen clearly points to another highly commendable feeling, namely, unselfishness. Then again, the battle he had to make in achieving this object brings into prominent relief other strong traits in his character, namely, fearlessness and courage. On the one hand, he had to combat the prejudices of some of the leading Europeans of the time against fraternising with natives, and on the other he had to face the contempt and ridicule of members of his own community who, it may be believed when one talks of fifty years ago, were to a man dead opposed to any conversion to foreign institutions and modes of life, much more to affiliation with a body, the proceedings of which were involved in mystery and the very conception of which was beyond their tracing. Proceeding onwards, we find Bro. Manockjee working as an active member of Lodge Rising Star against fearful odds, for, if there was a man whose projects needed the help of followers and who, on the other hand, threw away opportunities of making followers, that man was Manockjee Cursetjee. Under such leadership, and at a time when English education itself was little in vogue, it is not to be wondered at that few of his countrymen followed Bro. Manockjee into the Masonic fold. But even at a period of such scarcity we are told he actually sifted the corn to accept only the best grains, and it is not an unmeaning lesson which this fact conveys to the Masonic bodies of the present day, whose zea to augment the number of their members now and then gets the better of their wiser judgment. Finding few supporters and consequently inadequate funds to carry on the Lodge, Bro. Manockjee threw into the work, in addition to his labour and zeal, the aid of his pecuniary resources which then, as throughout his life, were never allowed by him to become copious. The meetings of the Lodge continued to be held in his house, and for a great part at his expense until 1860, when having gathered to it enough vitality and means of subsistence, he launched it upon the world. Here, again, brethren, there is room for considerable reflection. Undaunted by opposition and almost alone and unaided, our beloved brother sustained a cause, because he knew that cause was good and ultimately bound to succeed; and I do not think even in the splendid and unrivalled record of Masonic charities we should meet with many items to beat this one of Bro. Manockjee's contributions month after month over a number of years in the cause of Masonry itself, and, therefore, in the cause of much that was good and noble and benevolent. Then, again, from 1860 onwards to the last day of his existence, Bro. Manockjee was a regular attendant at his own Lodge and others to which he was bidden. There was, perhaps, nothing very remarkable in this, some may be induced to say. But, dear brethren, when you recall to your minds how many of the fraternity regard their allegiance to the craft with indifference, how many seek to make it an instrument for their worldly advancement, and how many others who, loving it in their Masonic childhood, get tired of it day by day or spurn it when the more garish allurements and adornments of this mortal existence lure them from the pursuit of its sublime and unostentatious duties and pleasures, then can you appreciate that fidelity and filial love which bound Manockjee Cursetjee in pious and active devotion to his Masonic obligations for the period of half-a-century. Naturally enough, Bro. Manockjee enjoyed a high position in the craft, and repeatedly received preferment. Honours were showered upon him thick and fast, and the love and appreciation of his brethren were manifested on various occasions, the memory of which has not yet faded. His portrait has graced our hall for years past, and I should, indeed, be very much underrating the prevailing feeling if the brethren of the craft fail to make another united effort to perpetuate the recollection of his high Masonic qualities and of services in a more far reaching manner, now that he has finally passed away from amongst us. I have so far in the narrowest outline alluded to the deceased brother's work and place in the sphere of our fraternity. You have seen, brethren, that the now somewhat familiar epithet employed to express his connection with our order as "the father and founder" of Masonry among the people of India was neither a vague nor an exaggerated term. And when we reflect upon the difficulty of the task he had undertaken in introducing it among our people, when we consider how hopeless it must have looked to less sanguine natures than his to have reconciled to a highly conservative community the idea of fraternizing with strangers in the pursuit of some of the best attributes of humanity through methods and modes which were strange to them, we cannot withhold our admiration of that dauntless courage, that implacable zeal, and that indefatigable and persistent energy, which were the prominent traits in his character. His struggles in early life, his well-known efforts to dash down the shackles of over-wrought orthodoxy, his opposition to the one-sided justice and unwarrantable exercise of authority by the now defunct *Punchayet* of his own community, his self-sacrificing labours to break through the pernicious barrier of race prejudice, evidence even at this distance of time that he was possessed of a firmer faith and of an acuter instinct than commonly falls to the lot of men. He had his faults, and it cannot be denied that they were glaring. He was, indeed, deficient in his respect and estimation of persons. He was impatient of the views of others when they differed from his own, and in his latter years he was fond of holding aloof from pursuits and purposes which had for their aim the attainment of a general benefit. His opposition, although never malicious, was persistent and immoderate, and his whole life may be said to have been an antagonism to that teaching which lays down that discretion is better than valour. But this was the sume total of our venerable brother's foibles, and even his most irreconcileable opponents can put nothing more in the scale which weighs so lightly against the other scale of his accumulated merits. And well may these weaknesses be excused in the man who, through sixty years of a chequered and eventful life, led on the battle of justice and reform, pioneered the causes which have led to the emancipation of his own community from the trammels of caste and ignorance, and introduced the light of masonry among the communities of India. Although slightly foreign to the immediate object of this address, I do not think there is one brother here who will be disposed to quarrel with me for alluding to the unsurpassed labours of Manockjee Cursetjee in the cause of female education. Nor do I allude to them here to recount the various acts by means of which he first established and made familiar the necessity for it in the judgment of the native community and then made its attainment easy. I refer to it as I wish to dispel a notion which has been mistakenly propagated far and wide that the deceased brother in various ways marred the utility and success of the schools which he had brought into being, and which was the object of his paternal affection to the last day of his life. It has been industriously circulated—I shall not here pause to indicate by whom—that Bro. Manockjee's personal interference was the cause of withholding from the school that need of success, which some other philanthropic and highly judicious workers in the field of female education were anxious to secure to it. Brethren, on this point I have the privilege of addressing you on the strength of nearly a decade of active and intimate acquaintance with the conditions of female English education, and of close and constant co-operation with the deceased brother. I, too, could pose, if I chose, as one whose labours would have led the Alexandra School to high pitch of success and to the full development of the means and end of female education among our community, pretending that my labours were thwarted and my purse-strings and ingenuity arrested half way on their benevolent errand by the meddlesomeness of Bro. Manockjee. I should, however, be guilty of a gross misrepresentation, show a want of grasp of the difficulties that lie in the path of that good work, and fail to point out to our countrymen that it is their own want of earnest and active sympathy with it, and of willingness to adequately pay for it that impedes its success, if I joined in the convenient and flimsy endeavour of attributing the tardiness of its progress to the so-called interference of the deceased brother. I thank you, brethren, for allowing me to allude to this topic which, you will grant, does not occur inaptly on an occasion which engages our attention on the subject of Bro. Manockjee's work in this life. To that work I have been able to make but brief allusion. Our thoughts to-day have for the most part been engrossed by the notable points in the departed brother's character and masonic career traits which led him almost triumphantly on to the goal which, with a keen foresight and regardless of obstacles, he had fixed for himself at starting in life. His aims, it is proved by the test of time and circumstances, were solid and benevolent, and if the methods by which he tried to attain them were not always the most expedient or judicious, they never in one single instance are known to have departed from the straight Masonic lines of purity and truth. A devout Zoroastrain, a fervent Mason, and an honest man, he never swerved from what he deemed to be the path of righteousness and duty, through good report and bad report alike, and exhibited throughout his long and eventful life those high attributes which are evolved in man out of a true worship of his Maker and reliance on him in times of trouble as in times of ease. To him, brethren, may fittingly be made applicable in his comparatively humble sphere those lines in which the greatest of modern bards sings of the greatest of modern Englishmen:—

He never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor faltered with eternal God for power,
Who let the turbid streams of rumour flow
Thro' either battling world of high and low;
Whose life was work, whose language rife,
With rugged maxims hewn from life;
Whose eighty winters freeze with one rebuke
All great self-seekers trampling on the right;
Whatever record leap to light
He never shall be shamed.

(Applause.)

The Wor. Master then delivered a long and appropriate address on the uncertainty of life and the vanity of all human pursuits.

Most Worshipful Brother Sir Henry Morland, Grand Master, in addressing the brethren, said:—That he felt the occasion called for some tribute from him to the memory of the departed brother. He would not particularize the many services rendered by Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee to Freemasonry, but would merely express in simple, but heart-felt words, the high estimation in which he held him. Bro. Manockjee having worked side by side with himself and been a prominent member of the Grand Lodge for a quarter of a century, the Grand Master had during that long period learned to admire the many good qualities of heart, possessed in a conspicuous degree by him. Of Bro. Manockjee, he might say that he had won for himself a crown of laurels in Freemasonry, and he was called with truth, the Father of Native Freemasonry in Western India. The Grand Master could not find words to adequately testify to his deep respect for Bro. Manockjee, his feeling being far more eloquent than his speech. His long association with Bro. Manockjee had not been marred by a single untoward incident. He could not but feel affected when he recalled to mind that the deceased brother was present at the last communication of Grand Lodge, which took place only four days before his death. A circumstance transpired in connection with that communication, which he felt a melancholy pleasure in adverting to. He said that on entering the hall at an early hour in the evening he met Bro. Manockjee, wearing all his Masonic emblems, including the jewel of the Grand Orient of France, and of his Mother Lodge, and he remarked to him pleasantly seeing these jewels on him, that they afforded a proof of how advancing years, only served to intensify the interest felt by old Freemasons in the craft. After a few friendly words, the conversation terminated, and later in the evening when the business of Grand Lodge was over, the speaker, extending his right hand to Bro. Manockjee, led him from the *dais* out of the Lodge. The Grand Master said there seemed to him something more than mere chance in his own hand having been the last to clasp that of Bro. Manockjee in the Grand Lodge. He concluded by saying that the name of Bro. Manockjee would always shine brightly in the annals of the Grand Lodge of which he was an ornament; and he exhorted the brethren to follow in the footsteps of the deceased and to emulate his good example.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban proposed; that whereas the Architect of the Universe in the comprehension of his all-wise Providence having been pleased to remove from amongst us by death our much-esteemed and worthy brother Rt. Wor. Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee, Hon. Depute Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, Hon. Member of Lodge Rising Star of W. I., No. 342, and one of the first and foremost founders of this Lodge. The high respect and veneration the brethren of this Lodge entertain for his memory demands from them an expression of their feelings on this melancholy occasion. Be it, therefore, resolved that this Lodge deeply deplores his death and desires to place on record that the brethren of this Lodge have, in common with the Masonic fraternity, lost in the deceased a true and faithful Mason, and society a public-spirited and upright citizen.

Rt. Wor. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, in seconding the resolution, observed that it was, indeed, highly satisfactory to the brethren that the deceased had left behind him two distinguished Masons, namely, Rt. Wor. K. R. Cama, his son-in-law, a Past Master of their Lodge, well-known for his antiquarian and general knowledge, and his son, Jehangeer Manockjee Cursetjee, who was, some time ago, the Worshipful Master of Lodge Eastern Star.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Bro. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama proposed that letters of condolence be written by the Wor. Master on behalf of the Lodge to Wor. Bro. Jehangeer Manockjee Cursetjee, second son of the deceased, Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, his eldest son, Miss Shirin M. Cursetjee, his eldest daughter, Mrs. Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, his second daughter, and Rt. Wor. Bro. K. R. Cama, his son-in-law, expressing their deep sympathies with them in their bereavement. In support of the resolution he said that as honorary secretary of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, which was established several years ago by the deceased, he frequently had occasion to admire the manly straightforwardness, strength of will, courage, and fertility of resources of the deceased. Very few of them could hope to equal, much less to surpass, his pluck and energy. Deceased had devoted much of his energy and intellect in devising methods for the removal of ignorance and darkness, and introducing light among his countrymen. He had, besides, spent large sums of money for the introduction and promotion of female education, the accomplishment of which was the dream of his life. He was a true and generous-hearted Mason, whose memory would for ever be kept alive by the monument which he had raised to his father's memory and the Alexandra School of which he was the father and founder. If the Masonic fraternity, who were not his kith and kin, so deeply felt the loss of the deceased, how keen must be the loss to those who were near and dear to him, and how great was their need for their sympathies.

Rt. Wor. Bro. Daraeha R. Chichgar seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Rt. Wor. Bro. Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, seconded by Bro. Bhownuggree, a subscription list was proposed to be opened to perpetuate the memory of the deceased.

A letter, expressive of their best sympathies from Lodge Rising Sun, was ordered to be recorded.

The brethren then retired from the Lodge and went down in the form of a procession to the dining hall, where they drank to the sacred memory of the deceased, and, having partaken of cold collation, they separated at about 8 p.m.

The following lines were written by Bro. J. Young, Grand Secretary, *in memoriam* of the late Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee:—

I.

No requiem of grief, should mar the close,
Of perfect human lives, whose sands are run:
Thine end was peaceful, as the setting sun,
In beauty wedded to sublime repose.
Transcendent rest, with no preceding throes
Of weariness. Thy life's full web is spun;
Thy mission is fulfilled; thy task is done:
How loyally and nobly, India knows!
The daughters of thy land, long wept in night,
Till won by thee, from ignorance forlorn,
From ignorance that chilled, with deadly blight,
To knowledge, sister of the radiant morn,
Custom tyrannic, prejudice and spite,
Sanctioned by thee and thy restless scorn.

II.

In early manhood, with its ardent dreams,
Its yearnings after light, its hopeful faces,
Mysterious whispers charmed thy listening ears,
Whispers foreshadowing in imperfect gleams,
A way to truth, light's boy and of glorious beams,
The light of a new creed from distant Spheres,
Proclaiming all men Brethren and Compeers,
Denying none its pure baptismal streams.
With high resolve inspired, thou didst not rest,
Till thou wert quickened in that sacred tide,
A true and zealous Neophyte confest;
And thou didst spread o'er India far and wide,
The great Masonic creed, that made thee blest
And gave thy name pre-eminence of pride.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE HONOURS "GAZETTE."

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—Among the Rao Bahadurs, we see the name of one "Govindram, Marwadi, of Jhansi." We do not know if the fact of Mr. Govindram being a Marwadi of Jhansi is, in itself, held by the Government to be a title to distinction. Govindram may have also other claims to the honour, but the Honours *Gazette* has not specified them, evidently taking them to be of subordinate importance. People in England may, under the circumstances, conclude, not unnaturally, that it is something to be "a Marwadi of Jhansi." Among the several names deserving of recognition, which are omitted from the honours list, we cannot help expressing our great disappointment at the omission of one name which was fully expected to be in the New Year's *Gazette* for 1888. We allude to Mr. F. W. Stevens, the architect of that magnificent palace, the Victoria Terminus, the opening and completion of which has been the event of the year in Bombay not only of local but of imperial significance. On the Bengal side, last year, Mr. Bernard Loslie was knighted for building the Jubilee Bridge; and this year Mr. Walton, the son of a former tutor of H. E. the Viceroy, obtains a C.I.E. for the bridge over the holy waters of the Ganges at Benares, which perpetuates his Excellency's memory. It seems a pity, therefore, that the mind that conceived, designed, and successfully completed as a jubilee monument of the Queen-Empress the noble and ornate pile at Boree Bunder, the like of which as a Railway Station is not to be found in the world, should be left out in the cold during this shower of stars and decorations for the year.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says that, as a general rule, officials come in for the largest share of the honors. But the claims of deserving public men ought not to be passed over. How is it that men like the Hon. Dadabhai Nowroji, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, and the Hon. Budrudin Tyebji have got gone unrewarded, while the merits of far lesser lights, be they Government servants or not, have been amply recognized?

THE *Akbbar-i-Soudagar* says:—It will go without saying that the claims of this presidency, as compared with the other parts of India, have been entirely forgotten. We may here mention a few names of deserving men who ought to be adequately honoured before long. Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jusbhai, of Baroda, has, by his able, loyal, and meritorious services, won the confidence of both princes and people, as well as the confidence of the Government. The State of Cutch still affectionately remembers the services he has performed there, while he is now devoting all his energies to promote the welfare and happiness of the subjects of the Gaekwar. If any one deserves a recognition it is Mr. Manibhai. Among other names may be suggested those of Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. K. T. Telang, Mr. Haridas Veharidas, Dewan of Junaghad, and Mr. Bezonji Merwanji, Dewan of Gondal. Both these Dewans have done much for the good of the States which they serve.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

THAT is a good suggestion of the *Bombay Gazette* that we should have here something like the Historical Monuments Committee of France for the care and preservation of our archæological remains. The idea is certainly very commendable, but the question of paramount interest, in these days of retrenchments and reductions, is—where should we get the money from for the maintenance of such a committee? But when we look to instances of vandalism in cities like Bijapur, where some of the mosques and palace halls have been irreverently converted by Government into kutcheries and post offices, we see the necessity of some organised scheme for the preservation of the grand remains, which tell in stone and marble the history of by-gone times.—*Rast Goftar.*

A PRESENT OF SPECTACLES.

A PARSI gentleman has sent to the proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* a number of pebble spectacles to be distributed among the very poor among his community, who may be in want of them.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

THE *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—We acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay and Western India," a publication which is well-known for its welcome usefulness. Those who wish to know all about Bombay,—its history, its splendour, its population, and its sights—must have a copy of the "Guide" with them. The historical narrative is of such absorbing interest that we do not like to leave its perusal, until we have read it from beginning to end. There is also a long account of the commercial development of the city, which gives us in a compact form a clear idea of its enterprise and growing prosperity. The articles on "Bombay Charities," which lately appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* have been re-produced in the "Guide," and we consider them in every way an useful addition to the publication.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—The useful publication issued every year from the *Bombay Gazette* press has now reached itst hirteenth edition. The "Guide" must prove a very valuable *vade mecum*, not only to tourists, but also to the commercial classes as a work of daily reference. Our contemporary is every year making interesting additions to the volume; as for instance, this year is given a comprehensive review of the various charities maintained in Bombay.

As a familiar friend we welcome "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" in its thirteenth edition. This edition is an improvement on previous ones. We find a good deal of new information in it, brought up to date, especially in relation to art and industry. Much new matter seems also to have been added to the pages intended for ready reference. The two maps in the front, and a photograph of the Victoria Station and another of Sir Dinshaw Petit enhance the interest of this very interesting annual, which may now be taken as being a complete guide to the most important city in Asia. The *Bombay Gazette* Press deserves well of travellers as well of the public generally for the steady improvement it has maintained in the get-up of the "Guide."—*Indian Spectator.*

THE CAMMATEEPOORA MURDER.

OOMEDI INGHA, the Mahomedan weaver, who, it was alleged, had assaulted Beeput and his wife, Rajuma, with an iron pestle and who absconded, has been arrested. Beeput died at the J. J. Hospital on the night of Thursday, the 29th ultimo, from the effects of the assault. The Bombay Detective Police it arrested him at Poona. He was brought down to Bombay on Friday last, and charged by Superintendent Smith, before Mr. P. Ryan, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, with committing murder. The Magistrate postponed the hearing of the case to the 14th instant, pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquiry, and the accused was remanded to jail.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

LAWN TENNIS HANDICAP.

DOUBLES.—1ST TIES.

Cobbold / Glazebrook	scratch	vs.	Boggs / Young	+ 15
Ward / Murray	"	"	Burke / Brooks	+ 15 and 1 bisque.
Nicholson / O'Connor	"	"	Marks / Graham	+ 2 bisques.
Beaufort / Gould	"	"	MacCartie / Barrow	+ 1 bisque.

To be played off by Wednesday, 18th instant.

SINGLES.—1ST TIES.

Cobbold	scratch	vs.	Weschie	+ 15 and 2 bisques
MacMahon	"	"	Boggs	+ 1 30.
Brooks	"	"	Chope	+ 1 15 & 1 bisque.
Nicholson	"	"	Burke	+ 15 and 1 bisque.

Ward, Marks, O'Connor and Young.—Byes.

To be played off by Wednesday, 18th instant.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

ON this subject a writer in the *Englishman* observes:—

Indications are not wanting that the higher education in Bengal will pass out of the hands of Government even faster than Government is prepared to relinquish it in the interests of economy. Not only have we the spectacle in Calcutta of purely native colleges successfully competing with Government colleges, but we see them disdaining the grant-in-aid which used to be considered a necessity of existence to private colleges. The University examinations, of 1887, were chiefly remarkable for the favourable results obtained in private colleges. In the First Arts examination the Government colleges passed 280 candidates, the unaided colleges 276, and the aided colleges 147. In the Bachelor of Arts examination, not counting teachers who went up and passed, the numbers were 118, 108, and 114 respectively, a majority of nearly two to one for private colleges. In the same examination with honours, Government colleges passed 18 candidates in the first division and 35 in the second; while private colleges passed only 17 in the first division, but 44 in the second. It was in 1883-84 that private institutions for the first time surpassed those maintained by Government in the F. A. and B. A. examinations, and they have since greatly increased their superiority in that respect; while in the severer competition of the honours examination they now almost divide the field. As the Government colleges have considerably progressed in their own results during these years of competition, the advancement of the private institutions is the more conspicuous. In the M. A. examinations, however, the Government colleges are still well ahead.

A "MUST" ELEPHANT.

ON arrival of the Quangtung on the 11th December at Camuta, the head-quarters of the settlement at the Nicobars, it was found that an old elephant, named "Girdary," who had worked faithfully for eighteen years, had become *must* and had taken possession of the station. He stalked about from house to house and barrack to barrack, apparently in search of a recently-appointed mahout to whom he had taken a great hatred. He pursued any one whom he met, and guards had to desert their posts on his approach. After dining with the officer in charge of the Islands, the Chief Commissioner and some other officers were walking down

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

HAND MIRRORS, all latest novelties, large and small, from annas 15. Hand-bags in Plush and Leather; also Photo Frames, Scrap and Photo Albums, Desks, Workboxes, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WHITE MULES, from Rs. 2; coloured Nansooks, Rs. 2-12; hosiery of all description, very cheap.—PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, owner leaving Bombay, a Schiedmayer and Soehne's grand square PIANOFORTE in excellent condition. Lowest price, Rs. 350 cash. Apply "PIANO," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. If you want really good Ice-cream, go to the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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WANTED, a Lady willing to take entire CHARGE of two children to London per P. and O. steamer leaving Bombay on 17th or 24th of the next month (February), in return for a single second-class passage from Bombay to London, sleeping with the children in first-class. Only ladies willing to make themselves thoroughly useful on the voyage need apply. Reply stating age and qualifications to "R. R.," care of this paper.

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PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL RE-OPENS Jan. 16. For particulars apply to the Revd E. S. BURGESS.

WANTED, a CLERK with some knowledge of accounts; must be quick at calculations. Apply O. P., care of this Paper.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, 16th inst. The punctual return of boarders is requested.

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IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INDIAN FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL and INSTRUCTION SOCIETY, BOMBAY.—The above Society's High School for Girls at Girgaum will RE-OPEN at 10 a.m. on TUESDAY, 10th January, 1888.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT, in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, will be given in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 9 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Price, Rs. 3.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Gilt ware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR

1888.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

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NEW BOOKS.

A—93-24-25—The Invasion of the Crimea, Vols. 7 and 8—A. W. Kinglake.

63-8 —Saint Paul—Ernest Renan.

251-7 —Industrial Biography—S. Smiles.

114-39—Duty—S. Smiles.

114-40—Self-help—S. Smiles.

B—24-28 —April Hopes—Wm. D. Howells.

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A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

CONSOLS advanced further ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday at 103; French Rentes also moved up ⅛ per cent. in Paris at 107¾; so that an improvement in the political outlook must be considered as a strengthening influence in the course of the public funds. Reuter reports a decline of another ½d. per oz. in the price of Silver at 44 5-16d.; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in Fours at £69½, and ¼ down in 4½ per cents., at £73⅞. Indian Sterling loan was unaltered at 104¼.

The General Produce markets show little change. Wheat continued dull, but quotations are given as before. The total afloat for the U. K. on Friday was 1,280,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed is called firm, but Liverpool quality is quoted 3d. per quarter lower. Coffee continues to move downwards, a decline of 2s. per cwt. in Middling Plantation, and of 1s. in Medium Mysore being reported.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Quotations for ready stuff were unchanged, with the exception of those for "Good Fair" Tinnevelly, and "Good" Westerns, which were 1-16d. higher. American Arrivals, however, were 3-64d. dearer for March-April deliveries, and 1-32d. higher in all other positions. The market closed for the week, as it has not done for a long time, dull, with to-day's Sales 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats, and spot Mid-Uplands 1-16d. down at 5⅝d. per lb. Prices of East Indian Cotton were unaltered except for "Fully Good" Bengal, which comes ⅛d. higher at 3⅜d., having lately been quoted the same as "Good" at 3¼d. per lb. In American Arrivals there has been a drop of 1-16d. for all deliveries.

The week's business in Liverpool totalled 10,000 bales less than the preceding one at 49,000 bales, the trade taking about the same proportion at 40,000 bales. The Imports were 16,000 bales less than for last week, at 95,000 bales. The total stock had increased since the previous Friday by 19,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 623,000 bales, which is some 105,000 bales less than were available at this time last year. The stock of Surats had fallen off by 6,000 bales, yesterday's return making it 76,000 bales. The total visible supply, estimated yesterday at 3,120,000 bales, was thus 10,000 bales less than is was a week ago; while compared with the figures at the same time last year, the deficiency is now 160,000 bales, though there is still an excess of some 20,000 bales, as against the year before, as will be seen from the subjoined comparative statement. Of East Indian Cotton there were 12,000 bales more in sight than there were a week ago; and, compared with the two preceding years, the increase shown is 71,000 bales, and 157,000 bales, respectively.

The Manchester market had been steady at the enhanced quotations; but judging from the check to forward business which the recent rise in prices has caused, it does not appear how Liverpool can meet with support from consumers in a high range of prices when present engagements shall have been worked off. Meanwhile the shipments of Goods and Yarns to this Port for last month show an increase in the former of some 46½ million yards, having been more than double what they were for November: while the increase in Yarns is 1,950,000 lbs, or more than three times the quantity sent forward in the previous month.

In New York the spot price was still 10⅛ cents yesterday: but Futures for May were down three points at 10·83 cents. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports, wired as 27,000 bales, brings the week's total to 157,000 bales—rather less than last season's for the same week, though considerably more than in the year before—and the total Receipts from the beginning of the season to 4,124,000 bales, which shows an increase of 220,000 bales, compared with 1886-7, and of 387,000 bales, as against 1885-6. So far the dissenters from the official estimate of the crop outturn have the figures decidedly in their favour. We learn that while the spot price in New York was unchanged to-day, a further drop of 9 points in May Futures reduced the price to 10·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 23,000 bales, against 20,000 bales last year, and 21,000 in 1886.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	157,000	159,000	139,000
" exports to U. K.	93,000	92,000	76,000
" " Continent	47,000	95,000	66,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,124,000	3,904,000	3,737,000
" exports to U. K. "	1,488,000	1,522,000	1,155,000
" Cont.	1,107,000	696,000	1,017,000
" Stock in the Ports"	1,020,000	1,017,000	1,104,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	3,120,000	3,279,840	3,099,920
" " Surats	309,000	237,750	152,190

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	623,000	728,350	595,330
" London	28,000	12,000	10,000
American Afloat	290,000	290,000	216,000
East Indian "	15,000	13,000	15,000
	946,000	1,043,350	845,330
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 11-16d.	5 5-16d.	5d.
" Good Fair Dhollerah	4 3-16d.	4d.	4 3-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1 5-16d.	13-16d

Our local market opened quiet, and with few buyers even amongst dealers except for Bengals, which were wanted at Rs. 158 for "Good," Rs. 165½ for "Fully Good", and Rs. 175½ for "Fine" by native buyers for this month. Sellers at these rates were not to be found; but a European seller is reported to have booked the three qualities for March delivery at Rs. 158, Rs. 165, and Rs. 176, respectively. "Good" Broach for March was offered by Europeans at Rs. 234, and by natives at Rs. 233, without finding takers, and generally there was little inclination for forward transactions shown. The market hardened a little towards the close, and quotations for Bhownuggur, Broach, and Bengal, were put up Re. 1 per candy; but the bulk of the business reported was in ready Cotton, and consisted of purchases of some 2,500 bales in the aggregate of Bengals at Rs. 172½ to Rs. 176; Khandesh at Rs. 184 to Rs. 190; and Julgaum, at Rs. 205. "Good" Bengal is still absent, and contracts for this grade are being filled with barely "Fully Good" Cotton. The Mills took 200 bales old Compts, at Rs. 163-71; and 150 old Coimbatore, at Rs. 195 per candy.

WHEAT is steady at previous quotations, and a small business only is doing in ready Ekdani, contracts for the new crop being neglected.

SEEDS.—A considerable business is reported in *Linseed*, which is quoted 6 pies higher at Rs. 6-4½ to Rs. 6-7 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is firm with some enquiry for the new crop at a little below the quoted rates. *Gingelly* continues in demand by exporters at the enhanced prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,521 bales.
Wheat	8,599 cwt.
Linseed	3,087 "
Gingelly	6,143 "
Groundnuts	3,806 "

FREIGHTS are dull, but quotations for ready cargo may be called unchanged, though nominal to some extent. The Arara (s) is reported to have been fixed for three Continental (Mediterranean) ports, for March loading, at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the further decline in the price of Silver in London our market has been easier again to-day, and closes weak, with quotations 1-32 lower than those of yesterday evening. The ready rate for 3 months' sight Credits has been quoted for any delivery; and the forward quotation for demand Bank Bills is 1-32d. above that for current business. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·81½. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, and the rate for Fours for money declined to 97⅜, with February account quoted at 97⅜ and March at 97 3-16. Some improvement afterwards took place, and the cash rate rallied to 97 13-16, at which the market closed, 4½ per cents. being quoted at 104½ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been much less movement in this market to-day, and the only changes which we have to note in Mill shares are an advance of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, and Rs. 5 in Queen. Bombay Cotton Press shares have advanced Rs. 2½; and Mofussil, Re. 1; Bombay-Burma are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the second.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—January 8, at Monkendons, Malabar Hill, the wife of H. I. P. Thomson, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

FIELD—SHUTTLEWORTH—Jan. 2, at Christ Church, Bankipore, by the Rev H B Hyde, Frank Field, Esq, Optum Department, to Ellen May, daughter of E J Shuttleworth, Esq, District Superintendent of Police, Patna.

HASTED—COBBOLD—January 2, at St. Stephen's Church Ootacamund, by the Rev C H Pelly, assisted by the Rev O Dease, John Edward Heigham Hasted, Madras Police, eldest son of Colonel J O Hasted, R E, to Fanny Georgina Cobbold, second daughter of the late A Cobbold, Esq, of Ipswich.

DEATHS.

GALLAGHER—On New Year's Day, at Secunderabad, Marian Josephine, the beloved wife of P F Gallagher.—(May she rest in peace.)

SMITH—January 4, at Madras, Lydia, the beloved wife of Sidney John Smith, Madras City Police, and daughter of the late Serjeant Major John William Jackson, 2nd E L I, Pensioned, Inspector of Police, Madura District.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1888.

IN another column will be found a Resolution of Government which will be read with general satisfaction in Bombay. Through the munificence of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit not only is the Victoria Technical Institute provided with a suitable building on the most convenient site, and the city provided with a lakh and a quarter towards the foundation of a lying-in-hospital which was much needed, but a great step has been made towards the practical realisation of some of the chief recommendations of the Committee, whose report on the Expansion of Bombay was recently published. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit has, with princely generosity, presented to Government his property known as the Hydraulic Press, next the Custom House, in exchange for the buildings and grounds of the Elphinstone Arts College at Chinchpoogly. These buildings and the adjacent land, valued at some three lakhs of rupees, he will assign to the Government in trust for the purposes of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. To regularise the transfer of the property at Chinchpoogly, first to Sir Dinshaw, and by him to the Government in trust for the Technical Institute, the Advocate-General will apply in due form to the High Court for a permission which will be certainly accorded. The property in question was the gift of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, and Mr. Jehangir, his nephew, rightly considers that the intentions of the founder will be best fulfilled by removing the College to a more central position in the immediate vicinity of the University buildings and of that Convocation Hall which bears the name of Sir Cowasjee. The building designed originally for the Government Central Press will be the new home of the Elphinstone Arts College. The part of it which was constructed for the records will be retained by the Government and connected by a passage with the Secretariat. It will be cut off from the College, which will find sufficient accommodation in the rest of the building. Thus will be realised two of the recommendations of the Expansion Committee—the Elphinstone College will be located near the University Buildings and the Technical Institute in the business quarter of the city. The Hydraulic Press will be utilised for the storage of Commissariat supplies at present kept in the Town Barracks. With the Custom House on the one side, and the Government Docks on the other, and the harbour immediately behind, the situation is perfectly adapted for the storage required for the purposes of the Commissariat Department. The Town Barracks, relieved from storage duty, will take in the Government Central Press, in accordance with a third of the Expansion Committee's recommendations. In addition to these beneficial changes and re-arrangements, rendered possible by the public spirit of a distinguished citizen of Bombay, we owe to him indirectly the solution of a difficulty which stood in the way of the speedy realisation of the most desirable necessary inauguration of the work of technical instruction in this city. The Victoria Institute being provided with a building in exchange for that which Sir Dinshaw presents to the Government, it becomes possible to provide a distinct building in connection with it for a Textile Institute bearing the name of Lord Ripon. The considerable amount subscribed by the public to commemorate the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon will be utilised in connection with this part of the general design, and the trustees of the Ripon Fund will have the right to appoint four members of the General Committee, of which the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., is Chairman. These four members will have a right of appointing by co-option so that the Ripon Fund will always be represented on the General Committee. By this arrangement the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the Ripon Textile Institute will combine all the funds available for the advancement of the industrial arts of the City and Presidency of Bombay.

WE publish to-day a telegraphic abstract of an important memorandum which the Government of India have issued on the subject of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges. The subject is of interest to us on this side of India, if for no other reason than that at this time last year public attention was directed to it by a brief but spirited controversy upon it between Mr. Lee-Warner and Mr. Wordsworth. Mr. Lee-Warner had affirmed, with a confidence which perhaps his brief tenure of the office of Director of Public Instruction had given him, that the educational system of India "ignored moral instruction, and paid no attention to discipline." Mr. Wordsworth, having been associated with Indian educational institutions for the greater part of his life, with equal confidence denied Mr Lee-Warner's allegation, and resented it as "an unjustifiable outrage." For practical purposes it is better that the subject should be treated in the calmer spirit of a Government letter, and doubtless Mr. Lee-Warner will think that the ten pages of foolscap which the Government of India have devoted to it give a general confirmation to the objection which he roundly raised before the Public Service Commission last January. We still think, nevertheless, that the complaints, on the score of discipline at all events, which the memorandum embodies have a distinctly limited application on this side of India. There is less in our schools that calls for interference on the lines suggested than we believe there is in the schools of Bengal, where the rising generation has shown an intellectual and a moral precocity—to give fair-sounding names to elements in the Bengali character that are not entirely admirable—which may be regarded as almost local peculiarities. The assumption with which the Government set out is that the attempt to improve and extend indigenous education and to disseminate western culture has succeeded as far as it has gone, but that the work has been one-sided and incomplete. It has hitherto been carried on on intellectual lines. It now remains to introduce the moral element which forms the most prominent factor in the European theory of education—to fill the vacuum which a purely intellectual training has created, and to mitigate the evils of a one-sided development. The Government put the matter in a serious aspect when they affirm, as a fact beyond dispute, that the tendency of the existing system of education is unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation. If that is a true account of the matter it is small comfort to have the evil accounted for as something purely consequential. Thought, we are told, is being emancipated by the spread of English education; old restraints, the compensating elements in those very prejudices from which education has freed the India of the nineteenth century, have disappeared, and we have not yet been able to put anything in their place. This looks very much like a confession, and some people will be sorely tempted to take advantage of it—Sir Lepel Griffin, for instance, who told his Mahratta friends the other day, with all the fervour of a Nehemiah seeking to rebuild the battered walls of an old fortress of the faith, to cling to their noble religion, and above all things not to let their caste system be impaired. To most of us, however, it will seem not very practical to ask whether the more distinctly moral and disciplinary character which it is now sought to impress upon our educational system ought not to have been impressed upon it at the beginning. "Let knowledge grow from more to more" was a good beginning; if the other half of the Laureate's aspiration can be realized, and "more of reverence in us dwell," we shall have conformed to a high ideal of educational policy.

The obstacle to the realization of the latter condition has mainly been the religious difficulty. The Government of India, despite the earnest solicitations of good men like Sir Herbert Edwardes, has consistently refrained from including the teaching of religion in its manifold obligations. It has hitherto so far succeeded that while the "religious difficulty" has in England been the battle ground of sects and parties, the very phrase has been almost unknown to educationists in India. The Government memorandum, while it seems to admit that a steady perseverance in neutrality has had its drawbacks, contemplates without misgivings the result of a systematic attempt to teach morality. The Secretary of State, agreeing with the Education Commission of 1883, has urged upon the Government of India the preparation of a text-book of morality, and the Government invite suggestions with that object. The task is not an easy one, and though there is no lack of books of this kind—the French Education Department, for instance, is abundantly supplied with them—the number of serviceable ones is exceedingly small. The moral tone of a school or a college is, however, much less to be promoted by text-books than by the personal influence of the teacher. Here, it is generally admitted, is one of the greater deficiencies of the educational system. How much more than a cluster of class rooms an Indian college is is a question upon which, with the example of Mr. Lee-Warner and Mr. Wordsworth's controversy before us, we should not expect even general agreement. But social conditions which have to be taken as unalterable factors in the problem conspire to deprive a school of the higher type in this country of the discipline and the moral and intellectual atmosphere which are essential conditions of public school and university life in England. The residential element is and must ever be wanting in the educational institutions of a community divided as this is by distinctions of caste and creed. Herein we have to deal with a serious disadvantage, the weight of which an eminent English educationist once endeavoured to estimate in these words:—"I protest to you, gentlemen, that if I had to choose between a so-called university which dispensed with residence and tutorial superintendence, and gave its degrees to any person who passed an examination in a wide range of subjects, and a university which had no professors and examiners at all, but merely,—as I believe Oxford did in the last century,—brought a number of young men together for three or four years and then sent them away,—if I were asked which of those two methods was the better discipline of the intellect, which would produce better public men, men of the world, men whose names would descend to posterity, I have no hesitation in giving the preference to that university which did nothing over that which exacted of its members an acquaintance with every science under the sun." Now, Dr. John Henry Newman is not an authority on Indian education; he has probably herein over-estimated the disciplinary and under-estimated the teaching work of universities and public schools. But he has at least presented in a strong light one of the disadvantages under which the work of higher education is carried on in this country. The Government scarcely take sufficient account of the difference in the educational conditions that prevail in the two countries when they choose the English standard of discipline as the only standard to which it is possible to appeal. English school discipline, so far as India is concerned, is an ideal—an admirable ideal it is true, but how far can it be practically applied in Indian schools?

There are, undoubtedly, elements in the school life of England which can with advantage be introduced into the educational *regime* of India. The Government eagerly endorse the recommendation of the Education Commission that athletics and physical exercises be encouraged in Indian schools and colleges. This part of the problem is already being practically worked out with some success. Even in the Native States—in some of the smallest of them—admirable gymnasia have been provided, and the pupils use them with avidity. A system of giving marks for good conduct may be used with advantage, especially if the school character of candidates for public service be treated hereafter as an essential part of their qualifications for employment. The Government attach much importance to an improvement in the tone of training colleges as a condition precedent of improvement in the tone and discipline of schools, and here, no doubt, there is room for improvement. The Poona Training College, for instance, has not been as liberally treated as it might be, and the housing of the students is not as wholesome as it would be if the Government were to have due regard to the influence of environment on work and character. As to the monitorial system, by which a disciplinary influence may be exercised on pupils in school and out of school, although it is an essential part of the public school life of England, it will bear adaptation to the necessities of Indian schools. It was introduced into the Elphinstone High School some years ago, and it was abandoned not because it failed but because of a change in the mastership. The Government raise something more than a financial question when they suggest that in order to introduce a new and better discipline English masters should be appointed to some of the more important of the high schools for five or seven years. This would be a return to a policy that was deliberately discarded, and the suggestion involves an inquiry into the larger question as to how these schools have fared in regard to tone and discipline and work since native principals were appointed in the place of Europeans. We shall not anticipate the results of the inquiry. The Government have put their proposals forward in a tentative way, rather by way of inviting suggestions than of themselves formulating a scheme. They will doubtless be content for the present if the document of which we have given the substance is independently and freely criticised. There are delicate questions involved, and hasty action might be attended with inconvenient results.

THE somewhat energetic revival which the Volunteer movement has undergone during the past two or three years in Bombay will miss its mark if it is not accompanied by an increased efficiency in shooting. The meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, which begins at Coorla on the 18th of this month and lasts until the 31st, should attract a larger numer of competitors than have hitherto assembled at Coorla, for there are now three corps to draw from, and the programme has been drawn up with the special purpose of drawing out numbers rather than crack shots. Of crack shots the Bombay Volunteers have no lack; but the real purpose of a rifle meeting is not to pile honour upon honour for the greater-glory of these accomplished marksmen, but to improve the general shooting of a corps. As the rules and programme now stand they make adequate provision for this object. The crack shots are handicapped by a rule, applicable to nearly all the matches, "that winners of Rs. 100 or more at any competition within the past three years shall give two points per range, and winners of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 100 one point per range." Range prizes are also given in many matches, and there has been a considerable increase in the number of prizes, so that the chances of success to ordinary shots are greatly improved. These improvements on former prospectuses should bring out a larger field than usual, and there seems good reason to expect that the meeting this year will be one of the most successful on record.

WE learn that Mr. George Jacob, Joint Judge and Session Judge of Khaira, has been appointed to act as Registrar of the Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence on furlough of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT has sanctioned a sum of about Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of remounts for the Regular Troops during the current year. The purchases will be made by Mr. Stevens, Superintendent of H. H.'s Government Stud.

THE India Office, observes a Calcutta contemporary, does not seem inclined to accept the Nizam's offer, but, in lieu of it, would suggest to his Highness to increase the Hyderabad Contingent at the expense of the Berar revenues.

A BOMBAY correspondent informs an up-country paper that Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice in the Bombay High Court, has written from England stating that, owing to ill-health, he probably will not return.

A WEEK ago Gul Ahmed, Afridi, the chief of the Kamar Khel tribe, killed Kazi Khan Mir, of the same tribe, at Tira Maidan, together with his four servants, and burned his house, which contained property worth about Rs. 15,000. The cause of the deed was, as usual, a woman, the wife of Gul Ahmed had been taken away by Kazi Khan. It was the same Kazi who had always striven against the present Amir of Kabul, and had sealed his name on the written paper, which declared that the Amir was a *Kafir*. The people of Tira all acknowledged his chiefship.

AN outcome of the suit brought by Mr. Johnson, a contractor, late of Allahabad, against the Government of India, to recover a large sum stated to be due to him in connection with the building of the new Public Offices at Simla, has been that the plaintiff has been called on to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury. It would appear that, during the trial of the above case, Mr. Henderson, the Government Advocate, desired the District Court to commit Mr. Johnson, but that the Judge declined. The matter was then brought before the Commissioner's Court, with the result above mentioned. The case is to be heard on the 16th.

A CONSIDERABLE impulse is being given to industrial education in Bengal, where there are now fifteen schools of art and industry, at the head of which the Calcutta School of Art maintains its high reputation. Four unaided schools of the kind were started last year in Murshidabad under the encouragement of the District Magistrate, Mr. Anderson, and a very promising one was opened in Calcutta by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Carpentry is the most general subject of instruction: other crafts taught are sewing, tinsmith's work, wicker-work, and drawing. Electro-plating is also mentioned as a subject of instruction in Calcutta.

THE first batch of remounts from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived in the Clan Gordon. The experiment is to be tried on a small scale at first.

THE Conference of Bengal Commissioners will recommend the transfer of certain provincial buildings to the care of the Local Boards. The outlay last year on provincial buildings was upwards of twenty-seven lakhs, apart from the cost of the Public Works establishment.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt at Nalchiti, in the Backerganj District, at 11-30 p.m., on the 1st instant. The river is described as having "boiled up," while vessels swayed about violently. The shock passed from north to south, and lasted about ten seconds.

IT is thought probable that the "Guardian and Ward" Bill will be passed through the Supreme Council during the present session.

AT Friday's meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the business was formal. The following changes were made in the constitution of the Select Committees: Sir Charles Aitchison and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit were added to the Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt; Mr. Halliday was substituted for Sir W

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *MOSCOW GAZETTE* ON THE COALITION.

MOSCOW, JAN. 7.

The *Moscow Gazette* in a leading article to-day urges England, with the view of conciliating Russia and to secure the peaceful possession of India, not to take any part in the coalition of the Central Powers of Europe.

TIME-EXPIRED RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 7.

The first series of time-expired Russian guardsmen has been already dismissed to their homes. This is seven weeks before the usual date.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 6.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to confer the Royal Prussian Order of the Black Eagle upon General von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador at the Russian Court.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, noticing the incident, considers the Emperor's act as a proof of the continuance of the ancient friendship that existed between Germany and Russia.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 7.

The Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold and pains in the abdomen, which keep him confined to the house.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

SAM REMO, JAN. 7.

H. R. H. the Crown Prince, when thanking the Municipality of Potsdam for their New Year's good wishes, said he hoped to pay Potsdam a visit some time in the summer.

THE FRENCH DECORATIONS SCANDAL.

PARIS, JAN 6.

In consequence of compromising documents having been brought to light it has been decided to prosecute M. Wilson for carrying on a traffic in decorations.

NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

Notwithstanding the proclamation forbidding such assemblies, a National demonstration was held yesterday at Dromore, County Down. The meeting passed off peaceably.

MR. BLUNT SENT TO PRISON.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The sentence of two months' imprisonment passed on Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, for being present and presiding at the meeting of the English Home Rule Union at Woodford in October last, has been confirmed on appeal, and he was conveyed to Galway yesterday.

On his arrival there was found to be a large crowd assembled at the station, and a considerable amount of riotous conduct took place. The Police were at last obliged to charge the crowd and several persons received injuries.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK'S MISSION.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk is about to proceed again to Rome as the bearer of a second letter from her Majesty the Queen to the Pope.

JAN. 7.

The Duke of Norfolk's second visit to Rome is unofficial. His Grace goes merely as the bearer of the congratulations of the Catholic Union to the Pope on the occasion of his Jubilee.

SHOOTING COMPETITION AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The Commander-in-Chief's team, consisting of his Staff, Colonel Chamberlain, Captains Hume, Rawlinson and Travers, shot off a match yesterday morning at Ballygunge with a team of the Calcutta Volunteer Officers composed of Major Howe, Captain Whitehead, Lieutenants Campbell, Spooner and Kellner, a simultaneous match being fired by the Volunteer Officers at Lahore, Rawul Pindi and Simla. The Chief's team lost in each instance, the Calcutta score being 427 against 424. The Chief and Staff breakfasted with the Volunteer Officers on the ground after the match, Lady Roberts being present.

A return match is to be fired next Saturday.

THE BALLYGUNGE STEEPLECHASES.

FIRST DAY.

THE AUSTRALIAN PURSE.

Black Angel 1

There were two other starters, Kate Coventry and Ballyhooley. Both fell.

THE GRANVILLE STAKES.

Robin .....

Shamrock 2

Saxon 3

Barb, Crusader, Jack and Advance also ran.

THE BALLYGUNGE CUP.

Stanley 1

The Lowan and the Seal also started, but did not get round.

SIR T. HOPE AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JAN. 8.

Sir Theodore and Lady Hope arrived from Baroda by local train. They were received warmly by a large number of native gentlemen. All the officials, including the Acting Collector and Civil Surgeon, were present. A guard-of-honour composed of the District Police, and the city band, were in attendance. Sir Theodore and Lady Hope drove to the Collector's bungalow in Nanpoora.

Sir Theodore distributes prizes to the deserving pupils of the Municipal School to-morrow, and will attend a party at the residence of Rao Bahadoor Jugjivandass Khushaldas in the evening and later on at Khan Bahadoor Mir Goolam Baba Khan's.

LORD AND LADY REAY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

Lord and Lady Reay arrived by the ordinary mail train this morning. They did not leave the train till eight o'clock, when they were received by the Military Secretary and staff. They drove to Government House.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE ON HIS TRAVELS.

The Maharajah of Mysore leaves for Benares on Tuesday and visits Lucknow, Roorkee, Lahore, Umritsur, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, Jodhpore, Mount Aboo, Baroda, and Poona, arriving at Bangalore on the 15th February.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

A Government Resolution has been issued relative to discipline and moral training in schools and colleges. The Resolution recites that the Government of India has called the attention of local Governments and Administrations to various recommendations made by the Education Commission for improvement in the system and methods of school and collegiate education. Hitherto, however, attention has not been specially invited by the Government of India to those portions of the Commission's reports as deal with the subject, and his Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers the time opportune for recommending them to the attention of local Governments and Administrations.

His Excellency remarks that it cannot be denied that the general extension of education in India on European principles, and of a purely secular character, has in some measure resulted in the growth of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation, and these require control and direction, "by a judicious scheme of scholastic discipline and of such moral training as our policy of strict neutrality on religious matters enables us to apply." The Education Commission recommended—(*a*) the introduction of the inter-school rules, (*b*) the opening of play-grounds and gymnasia, and (*c*) the prohibition of religious teaching in Government and Board Schools, during school-hours, qualified by the injunction that inspecting officers should see that the teaching and discipline in schools are such as to exert a right influence on the manner, conduct, and character of the pupils. His Excellency considers that these recommendations would go but a little way towards "the establishment of that standard of discipline of which we feel the want." The Governor-General in Council considers the principles on which a standard of discipline should be based may be found in the following directions :—

(1.) The provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers, and the employment as teachers only of those who have given satisfaction during a course of training.

(2.) The extension of a system of teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct.

(3.) The repression of breaches of discipline in accordance with certain well-defined rules.

(4.) The introduction of conduct registers.

(5.) The extension of the hostel or boarding-house system to the fullest extent that the public finances or private liberality will permit.

(6.) The introduction of a system of monitors to be made responsible for the conduct of the scholars while in, and as far as possible while out of, school.

(7.) The exclusion from school of boys who have not reached a certain class by a certain age.

The Resolution also makes certain suggestions as to the codification of rules relative to the moral supervision by principals and professors over students in colleges, the following being recommended for inclusion in any such code :—

(*a*) Weekly meetings should be held by the principal and the professors to consider questions of discipline.

(*b*) The principal should have the power of ordering the expulsion or rustication of a student, and of fining him for disorderly conduct.

(*c*) Every professor should have the power of suspending a student for a limited period of time, or of fining him without reference to the principal.

In the true interests of education the subject is commended to early and careful attention. The intellectual part of the process of education has made good progress, and the Resolution concludes it remains to introduce the moral element. The reforms suggested have this object in view and "seek to fill the vacuum which a purely intellectual training has created, and to mitigate the evils of a one-sided development."

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

A vacancy having occurred amongst the ordinary members of the Council by the resignation of Sir T. C. Hope, the Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Elliott to be ordinary member under instructions of the Viceroy. Sir Charles Elliott took up the duties of his office on the 23rd ultimo. He has taken his seat, under the usual salute, to-day.

Mr. A. Macdonald, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, has been granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days, from the 11th instant. Mr. Mackworth Young is appointed to officiate for him.

Lieutenant Taylor, 6th Punjab Infantry, is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Burma.

Colonel R. Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Surgeon-General Hutchinson, and Colonel Jacob, Bengal, are permitted to retire from the service.

Promotions :—To be Colonels :—Lieutenant-Colonels G. Halliday, Bengal Cavalry; Neville Parker, General List; Charles Hodgson, General List; Thomas Cotton, Madras Staff Corps; Francis Middlecout, Madras Staff Corps; and Edward Stevenson, Madras Staff Corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Majors Bigg Wither, General List; Henry Lawrence, General List; and William Loch, General List.

TESTIMONIAL TO RAO SAHEB MANDLIK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 8.

A meeting, attended by most of the leading Hindoo, Parsee, and Mahomedan gentlemen of the city, was held this evening, at Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit Hall, Sirdar Gunpatrao Vinayek *alias* Babasaheb Sanglikar presiding, to express sympathy with the movement set on foot in Bombay to recognise the long, zealous, and distinguished services of Rao Saheb Mandlik, and to collect subscriptions to raise a fitting testimonial. Amongst the speakers were Mahadeo Moreshwar Kunte, Rao Bahadurs Hari Raoji Chiplun and Krishnaji Laxshuman Nulker, Professor Agarkar and Mahamahapadyaya Ramshastri Apte. The meeting was a great success.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, JAN. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening.

TRINCOMALI, JAN. 8.

H. M. S. Algerine from Colombo arrived yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. do.	73½
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	107½
Bar Silver	44 5-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	49,000	bales
" " Surats.....	8,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	95,000	"
" " Surats ...	nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	623,000	"
" " Surats.....	76,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London...	28,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 7.

10 p.m. ... 75·8

SUNDAY, Jan. 8.

6 a.m. ... 72·4
10 a.m. ... 76·4
2 p.m. ... 81·0
4 p.m. ... 80·5

THE forest area of the British Empire, including India, is greater than that of any other nation, and yet the only provision for education in forestry is confined to India. To consider this state of things, the Forestry Committee was appointed in 1875, and from its report it now appears that the necessity for some better provision is fully recognised. The Committee recommends the establishment of a Forest Board, under the sanction of Parliament, for the purpose of generally promoting the improvement of woodlands. It is also in favour of the opening of Forest Schools, and of the registration of a properly qualified service of Forest officers. If this scheme is carried out the class at Cooper's Hill might be absorbed under it, with a certain gain to India both in efficiency and economy.

IT is officially announced that the last pillar on the Murghab section of the Afghan Boundary Commission was erected by the end of December. Colonel Alikhanoff, the Governor of Merv, and Colonel Tarkhanoff, the Governor of Penjdeh, with some German travellers and a considerable Turkoman escort, were present. Hospitalities were exchanged between the English and Russian officers. The Joint Commissioners were to start this week for the north-eastern districts.

THE Amir has outlawed those Ghilzais who live by plunder; but those of the tribe who live peaceably in the neighbourhood of Kabul have been rewarded with special privileges. The Suleman Khel Ghilzais of Katawaz, as well as those who live between Ghazni, Katawaz, and Kandahar, although the news that Sardar Ayub Khan has surrendered has reached them, have not come to terms yet, and are only waiting for the summer to recommence operations. The people of Tochi, as well as the Hazara-Joghori tribes, will never come to terms, owing to their dread of the cruel revengefulness of the Amir of Kabul.

THE *Englishman* has capitulated. For a long time past, he has vexed the soul of the *Mirror* by persisting in calling the recent Congress the "Hindoo" and not the "National." He even went to the extent of heading telegrams the "Hindoo Congress." This offence has perhaps been condoned either in forgetfulness or oversight, as in a leading article the other day, the "National" Congress is distinctly acknowledged. But the *amende* is somewhat modified by the estimation of the Congress as a "pretentious sham, with a sneaking fondness for sedition," and other amiable characteristics.

IF there is any intention to put Lord Randolph Churchill back into the Cabinet, what is the secret of a move which has so many obvious disadvantages and dangers? The *St. James's Gazette* can think of only one explanation. Measures are to be taken which he may make a row about if he is not called in. Engagements have been made with foreign Cabinets which may have to be fulfilled, and which it would be wise to fulfil, but which he is pretty sure to stump the country against if he is left in a position of "greater freedom and less responsibility." Indeed, we know that not long since he placed himself in violent opposition to a course of policy very like that which Lord Salisbury is believed to have come to in regard to foreign affairs, if not nearly identical.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH EDKINS, of the Educational Department, at Pekin, and one of the foremost authorities on the language and literature of China, has traced an interesting connexion between the Persian and Chinese calendars. Instead of fire, air, earth, and water, the Chinese hold to five elements, omitting air, and adding wood and metal. This system of five elements has not been discovered in Indian or Babylonian archæology, but is the basis of the Persian calendar, in which five angels, corresponding with the spirits of the five elements, preside over the months and over the days of the week. The date of its entry into China is referred to the Hia dynasty, or about 2100 B. C., so that Persia must stand for one of the pre-historic Bactrian empires. During the Chow dynasty, one thousand years later, the Chinese had an increased knowledge of the elemental philosophy, and elaborated it to suit their own counting and their own tastes. But the modern Chinese calendar was not completed till 140 B.C., when the route to the Caspian was opened, and King-fang, the philosopher of that period, received clearer ideas of the Persian system than had previously been known in China. The fitting of the five elements to the months and days, which is characteristic of the Persian and Chinese calendars, was not expanded to its modern fullness in China till 140 B. C., after which followed the construction of the annual calendar as now established in the empire.

THE Bank of Madras declared a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending the 30th June last, and has now declared a dividend for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The profit available for dividend for the last half-year was Rs. 2,71,000. The dividend declared, 4 per cent. for the half-year, absorbs Rs. 2,00,000; Rs. 50,000 is taken to reserve, and Rs. 21,000 is carried forward. The actual profit earned was Rs. 2,26,000, being about 9 per cent. on the capital, and the best result for the second half of the year for many years past. The profit for the whole year was about Rs. 7,42,000, being at the rate of nearly 15 per cent. The dividends declared for the year average 11 per cent. The reserve fund has been increased by Rs. 1,75,000, and now stands at Rs. 11,50,000, being just four lakhs above what it stood at four years ago. Of these four lakhs the last two years have contributed Rs. 2,75,000. The value of the shares has increased during the last three years from Rs. 630 to Rs. 730, and the total value of the shares is now ten lakhs more than it was three years ago. This is after a bonus of a month's pay was given to the staff and *employés* at the last general meeting. A fortunate immunity from losses is the chief cause of this prosperity, but the figures eloquently testify to the prudence and general capability of the management. The Bank was, we may mention, started on the 18th May 1840, with a capital of thirty lakhs (subsequently raised to fifty lakhs, the present capital) in 3,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Madras at that date, took fifty original shares.

THE BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE following Resolution of the Bombay Government regarding the founding of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was issued on Saturday :—

No. 10.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th January, 1888.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 1029, dated 26th December, 1887.—Submitting the opinion of the Advocate-General regarding the Elphinstone College property.

Letter to his Excellency the Governor, dated 21st December, 1887, from Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit.

RESOLUTION.—On January 19, 1887, the Governor in Council announced the intention of the Government of Bombay to commemorate the Jubilee Year of the Reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress by founding a Technical Institute, and he expressed his confidence that it would command the liberal and hearty support of the public. In the following March, Government were able to acknowledge the liberal grant, voted by the Municipal Corporation and the generous assistance promised by the G. I. P. Railway Company and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Mr. Joshua King also contributed the liberal sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Institute for a special purpose, and negotiations were set on foot both with the Sipon Fund Committee and the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Memorial Fund Committee. A board of management was constituted and the Honourable F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., was appointed chairman. The Committee of the Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Memorial Fund readily responded to the wishes of Government, and the chairman of the Executive Committee for the celebration of the Royal Jubilee handed over a balance of Rs. 35,351 to Government on behalf of the Institute, which Institution was, by Government Resolution, No. 1044, dated the 30th June 1887, named the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

In addition to these repeated manifestations of the cordial and generous interest taken by the public in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Governor in Council has now the pleasure of recording a further conspicuous instance of private liberality. The Honourable Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Kt., has offered to convey to Government his property, known as the Hydraulic Press, in exchange for the Elphinstone Arts College Buildings and adjoining land, which he will then convey to Government for the purposes of the Institute. The value of this property is estimated at three lakhs of rupees, and provided no unforeseen difficulties occur, the Governor in Council accepts it with gratification and will place the Elphinstone College Buildings at the disposal of the board of management about the middle of April. This may be considered as provisionally settled and the Public Works Department should be informed with a view to making the Hydraulic Press ready for its new requirements. The board of management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will now be able to proceed with the matters and appointments that are under their consideration. But in the meanwhile the relations of Government with the Elphinstone College property require that in accordance with the advice given by the Honourable the Advocate General the directions of her Majesty's High Court should be taken as to the steps necessary for giving effect, consistently with the law, to the proposed enlargement of the Educational system of this Presidency. The Judicial Department should be requested to take immediate steps accordingly.

In another direction the wise benevolence of Sir Dinshah Manockji Petit has been evinced by an offer on his part of a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 towards the foundation of a lying-in hospital. The Governor in Council feels that an immediate acknowledgment is called for of such beneficence, and he trusts that the arrangements may soon be completed which will enable the Government to make it fully available for the public welfare.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

LADY REAY'S GRAND FANCY FAIR.

IT has been arranged that the fancy fair and *fete* for the purpose of raising funds to defray the cost of the permanent living quarters and lecture-rooms, now being erected for the pupil nurses at the Training School for Nursing and Midwifery, connected with the Cama Hospital, Bombay, shall be held on the 9th, 10th and 11th proximo. The fair, which is being organised by Lady Reay, will be under the immediate patronage of the Queen-Empress and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and will be held in an enclosure opposite the Secretariat. The total cost of the quarters and lecture-room will, it is estimated, amount to Rs. 25,000 without the furniture, of which Mr. P. H. Cama has contributed Rs. 10,000.

In addition to the bazaar itself, there will be amusements and exhibitions of various kinds, which, Lady Reay hopes, will prove a source of attraction. These will include two theatrical performances, an exhibition of wax-work figures, a fish pond, a *cafe chantant*, a photographer's room, &c., all which will be presided over by ladies and gentlemen of Bombay and Poona. The following is a list of names of some of the ladies who have already kindly offered to hold stalls or to help in various ways by collecting contributions, &c. :—

Mrs. Aston.	Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis.
Mrs. Forbes Adam.	Hon'ble Mrs. Lyttelton.
Miss Bhownuggree.	Lady Morland.
Mrs. Cawasji Jehangeer.	Mrs. Naylor.
Miss Solly Flood.	Miss Pechey, M.D.
Mrs. Frere.	Mrs. Pottinger.
Mrs. Grattan Geary.	Mrs. Sassoon.
Mrs. Hariprasad Desai.	Mrs. Scott.
Mrs. Irving.	Mrs. Sheppard.
Mrs. John Jardine.	Mrs. Slight.
Mrs. Kallubhai Lallubhai, of Surat.	Mrs. Yorke Smith.
Mrs. Walter Lang.	Mrs. Stockinger.
	Miss Stuart Wortley.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The closing sentence of the kindly notice of the Byculla School Treat in your issue of to-day may seem to imply a want of gratitude on the part of the managers towards the subscribers to the Treat. It is true that the amount of such subscriptions this year has not been so large as on former occasions, but by cutting our coat according to our cloth we were able to arrange our modest Treat without difficulty, and are grateful to those who have kindly enabled us to do so. In conversation with your representative I mentioned that the general funds of the Society were greatly in need of generous help from the public. An impression seems to have got abroad that we are so rich that we no longer need assistance. I hope all charitable persons in the Presidency will disabuse their minds of this mistake. Applications keep coming in weekly, almost daily, for the admission of orphans, or the children of more or less destitute parents. We can from our own resources meet a part of the expense of their education, but are obliged to look for outside help to enable us to feed and clothe them. A short history of the schools is being prepared by a member of the Managing Committee, who has for many years taken a deep interest in the Society. This, when it appears, will show the great work that has been already done, and the great promise of usefulness that exists for the future, if only the external support so generously given in former years be renewed to this truly excellent charity.—Your, &c.

W. E. SCOTT,
Chaplain of Byculla, Hon. Secretary, B.E.S.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, Jan. 7.

RAINFALL ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WE are favoured with the total actual rainfall gauged during 29th, 30th and 31st of December, 1887, at the following stations, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway :—

	Cents.
Vaiturni	3
Palgar	25
Godwad	40
Damaun	17
Bulsar	17
Surat	8
Kim	4
Mehmadabad	32
Ahmedabad	20
Veerumgaum	25
Wadwan	52
Dakore	76
Sevalia	1·30
Godhra	75*
Patri	31

* with storm.

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE meet on Wednesday last was advertised for Santa Cruz, but the unsettled weather which we had had for some days previously prepared most of us for disappointment, and a heavy downpour of rain, which commenced in the very small hours of the morning, kept back all but the Master and two of the Field. On arriving at Santa Cruz the storm was at its worst, and the Master decided that hunting was out of the question for that day, and trotted the hounds back to the kennels at Worlee.

Our last meet was at Paria and brought out the biggest Field we have seen this Season. The country was a bit heavy in places, but the recent rains had done good on the whole, as, excepting in low-lying grounds, it was first-rate going. The mishaps during the morning, however, were more than usually numerous, owing, in great measure, to both of our jackals taking us to the Coorla swamps, where the treacherous ground brought many to grief.

Shortly after six o'clock, by which time most of the Field had put in an appearance at Paria, the Master made a move through Paria village and across the Railway in the direction of Chuckla covert. The morning was unusually dark, and it was barely daybreak when the the hounds owned to a find on the confines of the covert. A burning scent gave us little time to consider whether it was light enough to ride or no, as the hounds were away full cry, and if we wished to be with them at all pace was the time to go. A few paddy fields, and we were out on the Melon ground, the going on which was greatly improved by the rain, by the time we had got to the other side of which the morning was sufficiently advanced for us to negotiate the line of paddy bunds that were before us in comfort, and to enjoy the little walls on Caloma Hill. The pace was very good so far, and on dipping over the Hill we saw the pack streaming away in the valley below, and it was hard work to keep on anything like level terms with them, even whilst on the line, was over sound ground; but on reaching the Coorla marshes they went right away from the Field. The Romemen had here to pick their way by a circuitous route along slippery banks, a false step on either side of which would insure them a ducking, and with great difficulty kept the hounds in view. It is, however, a long lane that has no turning, and after slipping about for a mile or so, we at last reached fairly dry ground, only to find that the jackal had gone to ground on a small island immediately opposite to Coorla. When all efforts to unearth him proved fruitless, the Master called the hounds off and trotted them back towards the village of Saar, near which the hounds hit on the line of a traveller, which took us a merry gallop over much of the same country which we had gone over in the morning, and finished by making for the same place where we lost our first Jack, and saving his brush in the same manner. Although unfortunate that the hounds should have been disappointed of a kill, all agreed that the morning was a most enjoyable one—two very fast runs of 35 and 25 minutes, respectively, and the country on the whole in first-rate galloping order.

The meet on Wednesday is at the Rifle Butts.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of the Commissary-General-in-Chief for the preparation of meat biscuits and desiccated vegetables for the use of troops on field service.

THE Depot of the 5th Bengal Infantry left Dinapore on the 1st January *en route* for Lucknow, to join the head-quarters of the regiment.

THE Calcutta Mounted Rifles will hold a Camp-of-Exercise on the Ballygunge Maidan between the 1st and the 11th February.

THE Presidency Volunteer Annual Rifle Meeting will be held on the Ballygunge rifle range on the 18th and 19th January, and the 2nd stage of the contest for the Viceroy's prize will be shot off on the 27th February. The National Rifle Association Silver Medal will be awarded to the highest aggregate score in the two contests.

THE losses among the Cavalry horses of the regiments in Burma last year amounted to nearly one-half of the total strength. According to the latest estimates, the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent have lost 350 horses, the 1st Madras Lancers 275, the 7th Bengal Cavalry 220, and the 1st Bengal Lancers 200. It is expected that the Government will grant compensation to the men to the extent of Rs. 200 for each horse, but as most of the animals cost from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400, the loss to the Chanda funds will be very large, while the expense to be borne by the State will exceed two lakhs of rupees. The matter of remounts is calling for serious attention.

THE native Cavalry soldiers serving in Burma under the *sillidar* system, are likely to curse the ravages of *kamri* for many years to come. They not only get a bare Rs. 200 compensation for the loss of each horse, but for months they have had to exist on dismounted pay, which means a serious diminution of their income. We think their case is, unquestionably, worth very earnest consideration, even by an impecunious Government, particularly as the Madras *sowar* who loses his horse on service gets a remount (costing some Rs. 500) from the State, free of expense, he not being under the system in question. If *kamri* only carried off the old and worn-out animals, it would not so much matter, but the disease attacks young and old, strong and weak alike, and nothing can be done to stay its ravages. The 7th Bengal Cavalry must, by this time, have lost nearly 200 horses since their arrival in Burma: a serious matter for the Government no doubt, but still more serious to the regiment, and almost ruinous to some of the men.

THE head-quarters and five companies of the 2nd Battalion Gloster Regiment, who relieve the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, arrived in Poona by two special trains from Ahmednagar, on Friday afternoon. They were played up to barracks by the Band of the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry.

MIAN MIR has probably never been more pleased to get rid of a detachment of troops, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, than the men of the 30th who left on January 2nd. Christmas may be an excuse for many things, but not disturbances of the kind which took place on this occasion. We had proposed for the sake of the Regiment to say nothing about it; but the death of one unlucky victim, who was brutally kicked by the soldiers, is too serious a matter to be passed over. We have heard it said that six general court-martials were likely to be the result of the disturbance: and we trust that this intention will be carried out and a severe example made to the Army at large.

IT is probable that Sir George White, K.C.B., now commanding the Burma Expeditionary Force, will succeed to the command of the Allahabad Division when General Sir Thomas Baker is transferred to Rawal Pindi in the spring.

OF Camps-of-Exercise there is no end. Bangalore will hold one the second week in February, some of the Maharaja of Mysore's Cavalry taking part in it, by his own particular request.

THE following officers have qualified as Interpreters in the languages below named :—

Italian.—Captain E. J. Grant, Royal Artillery; and Captain C. R. Simpson, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment.

Swedish.—Lieutenant H. Phillips, 1st West India Regiment.

Turkish.—Captain G. A. K. Wiseley, Royal Engineers.

German.—Second-Lieutenant W. Hussy-Walsh, 1st Lincestershire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel J. FitzE. Forster, 2nd Cornwall Light Infantry; Captain H. B. Mortimer, 1st North Staffordshire Regiment; and Lieutenant H Phillips, 1st West India Regiment.

French.—Captain E. J. Grant, Royal Artillery; Captain C. R. Simpson, 1st Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenant R. A. Browne, 2nd Border Regiment; Lieutenant R. M. Ross-Johnston, 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieutenant C. M. Ross-Johnson, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant W. H. Bowes, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. FitzE. Forster, 2nd Cornwall Light Infantry.

CHEROOTS, choicest Indian, various brands, from Re. 1-8 per 100. PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

THE PENSIONERS' *FETE* AT THE TOWN HALL.

THE annual *fete* given to the European pensioners was held in the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon. As usual a very large number of people, other than pensioners, participated in the enjoyment of the evening. There were sports early in the day for the pensioners' children. The youngsters quite gave themselves up to the amusements provided for them, and keenly contested the various races and other events included in the programme. At an early hour the grounds, in which the stately old Hall is situated, presented a scene of much life and merriment. While the children gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the hour, the old people looked on with pleasure at the youngsters thoroughly pleasing themselves. Captain C. Roupell, to whose admirable management were due all the happy arrangements which gave the young and the old their turn for amusing themselves in their own way, superintended, with a staff of able assistants, the carrying out of the evening's programme. Tea was served in the Hall at five o'clock, and 250 women and children sat down to it. Numberless willing hands attended on the occasion, and the good things which had been purveyed by Mr. Leader were soon disposed of. After tea a large Christmas tree, which was placed on a dais near the organ, was stripped for the benefit of the children. Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., and Captain Roupell, attended the distribution of presents, and the arrangements were so made that each little one was remembered. After the gifts were all handed to the recipients, the Hall presented a busy, but once amusing and striking, scene. The children were busying themselves to new toys, and enjoying themselves with the several articles which had fallen to their lot. While one little youngster was vigorously blowing a trumpet, another delighted himself in making as much noise as possible with a rattle, and as trumpets, rattles, and drums, and other noisy instruments had been distributed with a particular profusion, the Hall was filled with a veritable "pandemonium of noises." The band of the 4th Bombay Rifles was stationed in the Hall, and played some pretty selections of music, and subsequently went through an appropriate programme of dance music. As the evening advanced the visitors, the generality of whom, it may be well to state, were not as old as those on the pension list, nor yet as young as the others who were regaled at tea, readily availed themselves of the music at their disposal, and danced spiritedly. While the large Hall was being turned into a ball-room a veritable banquet was being served up, in the Durbar-room adjoining, to the aged pensioners, fifty of whom sat down to it. Here old battles were re-fought and old tales re-told under the cheering influence of roast turkey, duck, and roast beef,—a poor reminder of that of old England, with which they were all so familiar—and wines and spirits. The heroes of the second Sikh war recounted with pride the stories of that eventful period. The terrible fighting under General Whish and the storming and taking of Multan, of the subsequent recovery of the bodies of Vans Agnew and Anderson, and their burial with all military honours; the dearly bought victory of Chillianwallah, under Lord Gough, a few days later, and the decisive and bloodless victory of Guzerat, all were recalled by those who were present at them. The veteran Jackson, who came out in 1842 with the old 103rd, then the first Bombay Fusiliers, known as the "old toughs," and now changed to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was ready to describe tales of those eventful early months in 1840, if any one but questioned him. "Old Allan," as he is familiarly known, was equally ready to talk of the Engineers (Royal), "the right arm of the service," as he proudly tells you it is. The inquisitive was, in fact, treated to a practical lecture on the history of later India. The stories of those troublous and yet peaceful times were told in a more descriptive and forcible style than many a history now in the hands of schoolboys tell it. As we have said, under the potent influence of a hearty dinner and choice wines history was repeated. As dinner drew to an end the memories of bygone days were rudely brought back to the business of the hour, and toasts were the order of the day. The Queen was loyally and enthusiastically received, and with scarcely less enthusiasm the health of Brigadier-General Heathcote and Captain Roupell drunk. The other gentlemen, who were connected with the management, were as joyously toasted, and Mr. Lauder, for the splendid dinner he had provided, was vigorously cheered. After the toastings were over pipes and cigars were distributed, and the old heroes mingled with the numerous dancers, who were now tripping to the music of the R.B. and C.I.F. Volunteer Band. Dancing was kept up till 9 o'clock, when the National Anthem was played, which brought to conclusion a very pleasant evening.

THE RENDERING OF ACCOUNTS IN THE INSOLVENCY COURTS.

THE following correspondence has arisen out of an unsuccessful effort on the part of the father of an insolvent to procure an account of the fees paid in his son's insolvency :—

No. 40, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
12th December, 1887.

To the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, H. M.'s High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

My Lord,—I crave the liberty as one of her Majesty's humble subjects to respectfully address your Lordship these few lines, in the earnest hope that you will be pleased to render me that justice which has been denied me by one of the Ministerial officers of the Court over which you have the honour to preside.

A young son of mine foolishly allowed himself to be involved in pecuniary difficulties some time ago. As parent, I declined to assist him, as I thought he ought to suffer for having plunged himself into debts which he had no business to incur. Thereupon he filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court to obtain the necessary relief. Friends and relatives then pressed me that I should not spoil the name of the family by allowing him to pass through the Insolvency Court. Overcome by their persistent appeals I at last yielded and compromised his debts, and the insolvent withdrew his schedule.

The first filing of the schedule was attended with some necessary Court expenses. It appears to be customary to take an advance or advances from insolvents and to refund the balance, if any, after discharge or withdrawal of the schedule. In the case of my son I found that some balance was due, and I accordingly applied on his behalf for its refund. From the annexed copy of the correspondence that has passed on the subject, your Lordship will be able to see how persistently my request to be furnished with the accounts has been evaded without any valid cause being shewn. On the 20th October last he replied that the accounts would be ready in a week. The week having elapsed, I again demanded them on the 31st idem. On 2nd November I again wrote to say that as my son was ill, the accounts and the balance might be handed to one Vishnu Bhikaji on his behalf. Reply to this came to hand on the 22nd of the same month, stating that the insolvent must appear in person and sign the accounts, which shewed a balance in his favour of Rs. 5-14. I wrote back on the the same day that I wished to be furnished with the accounts, to see whether they were correctly made prior to their being signed. The request was again repeated on the 24th. On the 29th I was constrained to address him again, expressing my surprise that the accounts should not be forthcoming, and complaining of the treatment which I received at the hands of a high officer of the Court. No reply having been received to the communication, I wrote to him for the sixth and last time, but to no avail.

Having thus been refused the accounts to which my son, the insolvent, is justly entitled, I am constrained to submit the whole case before your Lordship for inquiry. I am humbly of belief that every subject of her Majesty has a right to know how the

Inspect. His Lordship cannot, therefore, see any grounds for your complaint. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

J. W. OLE,
Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J.
No. 40, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
19th December, 1887.

J. W. OLE, Esq., the Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J., High Court, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, No. 246, conveying the decision of his Lordship, the Acting Chief Justice, on my representation of the 12th idem.

While I submissively bow to the ruling of his Lordship with all due deference, I beg to point out that the necessity for intruding upon the valuable time and attention of the highest legal functionary in this Presidency would certainly have been obviated had the clerk of the Insolvent Debtor's Court, in keeping with the formalities of official etiquette, condescended to accept and sign for my letters, and pointed out my absence of right, to be furnished with a statement of my son's account with the Insolvency Court. Having furnished the amount of the fees myself, I felt I had a right to have a statement tendered to me, and if the impression was a mistaken one, I submit it was quite excusable under the circumstances, and entitled me to some consideration at the hands of the head of a Government Department.

Without presuming to question the clerical procedure in the office of the clerk of the Insolvent Court, I would respectfully point out that it would tend to the benefit of many unfortunate insolvents, if some endorsement were made on the papers furnished them by the Court to the effect that a correct statement of their expenses would be submitted on the termination of their insolvency, or on withdrawal of their schedules. As matters stand it is possible that an insolvent, ignorant of the exact amount necessary for him to obtain the benefit of the Act, would not feel himself entitled to any refund, and thus the surplus would, I suppose, either lie over to his credit for an unlimited period, or be disposed of in a manner at present unintelligible to me. I am of opinion that there is a possibility of such instances occurring. Having regard to the fact that only persons of impoverished circumstances apply for the relief obtainable at the hands of the Hon'ble Court, it is, I think, absolutely necessary that every means should be adopted to check every possibility of any surplus money being left unclaimed, and if means were adopted towards this end, I am convinced that his Lordship would earn the gratitude of many insolvents in the future.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

NOWROJEE PESTONJEE GUZDAR.

INDIAN POETRY.

THE opening lecture of the season (1887), under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli, originally a Branch of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, having for its object the diffusion of useful knowledge through the medium of the Gujarati language, and whose useful work has been recognized and supported by the Government and the Director of Public Instruction in the shape of an annual grant of Rs. 300 since the official year 1886, was delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on the evening of Tuesday last by the well-known Sanscrit Scholar and Poet the blind Pandit Gattulalji Ghanshyamji. The subject chosen for the discourse was "Poetry from an Indian standpoint; its beauties, classifications, &c." The theme of poetry is so vast that during the short space of time allotted to him, the learned lecturer was able to give his audience only a birds'-eye view of the subject; its objects, classes, varieties, tropes and figures. He cited by way of illustration a number of quotations from Gujarati poetry. The lecturer commenced by enumerating the various definitions of poetry as given by classical Sanscrit writers, laying great stress on the dictum that there is poetry in prose, and adding that poetic prose is the most elegant and most difficult of all composition. He then proceeded to define the aims and objects of poetry, and the three great essentials required in a poet, namely, (1) genius, (2) general knowledge and culture, and (3) study of the masterpieces of ancient poetry. Coming to the classification of poetry he said that there were two main divisions, namely, poetry for the ear and poetry for the eye. He placed epic, lyric and didactic poetry under the former class and dramatic under the latter, and briefly commented on Indian dramatic literature, past and present.

At the conclusion of the lecture Dr. Clive, barrister-at-law, made some interesting observations on poetry, ancient and modern.

Mr. K. R. Kama, the chairman, then made a few apposite remarks on the subject of the lecture, and thanked the lecturer for his able and interesting discourse. In doing so, he stated that the chief merit of the Pandit's lectures was a fund of useful information coupled with a lucid treatment of the same.

FOREST FIRES IN COORG.

THE chief feature of the Report on Forest Administration in Coorg, for 1886-87, is the number and extent of forest fires, the largest fire occurring in the Hatgat Reserved Forest, always a bad forest for fires. The fire started in three different places. It burnt for three days and went right across the northern part of the forest. The cause of the fire is unknown. In North Arikery, Mawkal and Dubare there were fires at the same time, in South Arikery, a few days later. The fire in Mawkal was caused by fire being let out of the fire line between that forest and Davamarchi. The North Arikery fire is said to have come from a living tree in the middle of the fire line. In South Arikery, fire came over the eastern boundary (which had been once burnt) at night. In Nalkeri, there was a fire that burnt about 2,000 acres. There were also four fires in teak plantations and one in a sandal plantation. This has caused serious loss, as although most of the plants have thrown up shoots from the roots, such shoots grow as slowly as the original plant and thus 5 years growth is lost, and besides weeding work must be begun *de novo*, whereas the plants had attained height enough before the fire, to only require one weeding a year. The fire occurred whilst the line was being burnt and was due to the carelessness of the foresters and guards. The failures in the conduct of fire-conservancy operations recorded in the year under review are nearly twice as extensive as those in the year 1885-86. As regards the financial results of the year's work the receipts, as compared with those of 1885-86, were increased by Rs. 9,905; but as the charges were also larger by Rs. 8,398, the surplus was improved by Rs. 1,507 only. Short collections of sandal-wood, attributed to failure of supply, caused the revenue to turn out smaller than had been anticipated. The larger expenditure was mainly due to extended timber operations, the favourable result of which will it is hoped, be felt during the current year.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

(Before the Hon. Acting CHIEF JUSTICE.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

67-86—Tyabji and D—Khudeja Begum *alias* Doolum Begum and others vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor—Winter and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

146-87—Hore, C and B—Kadvibai vs Jugjiwan Kullianji and others—Jefferson, B and D.—Part heard.

346-87—Ardesir, H and D—Oosman Jamal and another vs Joosub Haji Ahmed—Macfarlane, E and H—Part heard.

159-87—Little, S F and N—Runchordas Premji vs Dewkorebai and others—Hore, C and B.

214-87—Hore, C and B—Premabai vs Dewkorebai—Shamrao, P.

274-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhun Muddonji and others vs Muddonji Bhewji and others—Payne, G and S and Chalk, W and S.

275-87—Craigie, L and O—Janardhun Muddonji and another vs Muddonji Bhunji—Chalk, W and S.

301-87—Ardesir, H and D—Labai vs Mahomedbhoy Nuthoo—Jefferson, B and D.

317-87—Tyabji and D—Nanalal Lulloobhoy vs Harlochund Jugoosha and others—Macfarlane, E and H, P G and S, and M and D.

150-86—Little, S F and N—Meherabehee vs. Haji Sheir Mahomed bin Amoomoola—Thakurdas D and C.

30-87—Jefferson, B and D—Sakharam Gungaram Udar and another vs Tulsibai and another—Mirza, H R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

374-87—Jefferson B and D—C A Turner vs. H H Aga Akbarsha—Thakurdas B and C.

384-87—Mansuklal and D—Damodhur Eswardas vs P and A Misquitta and others—Balkrishna and D.

360-87—Wadia and G—Haji Jackaria Cummoo and others vs Haji Vydina Cassum and others—Tobin and R, and Jefferson, B and D.

394-87—Mansuklal and D—Jewa Visram vs Ludha Gullian—Jefferson, B and D.

396-87—Pestonji and R—Raichund Khooshalchund and another vs Mohunlal Magunlal and another—T A Bland.

401-87—J C Oama—Merwanji Pestonji Tuback vs L W G Rivett Carnac and others—Ardesir, H and D and Little, S F and N.

"ATLANTIC" SEA SALT strongly recommended as a substitute "for a dip in the sea" and "a smile of the briny." Re. 1-4, PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nowshera, 1,938 tons, Captain A Liddiard, sailed from Bombay yesterday, for Galle, in ballast.

THE s.s. Clifton, 1,716 tons, Captain A. W. Wade, cleared on Saturday last, for Marseilles, for which port she is laden with a general cargo.

THE Siamese ship Ta. Hongkong, 635 tons, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, laden with a general cargo in command of Captain T. Benedictine.

THE s.s. Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain A. Burgess, arrived in port on Saturday morning from Massowa, in water ballast. She had Mr. Gubbin and Mr. Burgess as passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 936 tons, Captain J. Skinner, arrived in Bombay on Saturday afternoon from Calcutta. She had Mr. U. Fernandes and two children, and seven deck passengers.

A LARGE Arab buggalow, a derelict, came ashore, on Warden Road, Malabar Hill, on Friday night last. There were no persons on board of the vessel, and it is supposed she had been forsaken by her crew during the recent gale.

THE British steamer Castledale, 1,532 tons, Captain Weatherhead, brought to Bombay on Saturday last, a cargo of 12,657 cases of petroleum from Batoum, which she cleared on the 9th December last.

THE Italian steamer Stura, 1,415 tons, sailed from Bombay on Saturday last, in command of Captain G. De Monte, for China, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Mrs. M. A. Greenway, Mr. V. L. Rees, and fourteen deck.

THE s.s. Knight Errant, 2,256, tons, Captain J. J. G. Mathews, from Cardiff (December 11), consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, laden with a cargo of 3,941 tons of coals for the Agent, G. I. P. Ry. Company. She had on board Mr. and Mrs. Walsh.

THE s.s. Ganges, 1,490 tons, Captain D. Roberts, arrived in habour the day before yesterday from Cardiff, laden with a cargo of coals. She spoke a schooner, showing H. C. L. D., wishing to be reported all well. She had the following passengers on board:—Walter Petelle, Mabel Petelle, Dodo Petelle, Jack Petelle, and Gertrude Petelle.

THE British Collier Accomac, Captain Windsor, from Middlesbrough, arrived in harbour yesterday, laden with a cargo of coals and with two passengers on board. She handed over to the police six natives whom she picked up about forty miles from Bombay, floating on a raft. The men are said to belong to a native craft which was entrapped in the late storm, One man out of their number is said to be missing.

H. H. s.s. MEEKA, Captain Abbas, arrived to-day from Zanzibar with the following first-class passengers:—Rev. P. Etienne Baur, Pro-vicar Apostolic of Zanzibar; Madame Chevalier, Mr. Mancel F. DeSouza, Mr. Friederichs, Mr. Severino C. D'Souza, Mr. Augusto F. Pereira and nephew, 2 Indian families and about 80 deck. Early on 22nd December the steamer weighed anchor and made direct for Bombay, leaving in the harbour of Zanzibar 4 British men-of-war, viz., H. M. S. Garnet, Mariner, Kingfisher, and Reindeer. Some days ago the two last named ships were success in capturing dhaws, conveying 48 and 8 slaves, respectively. A few slaves had escaped by jumping overboard before the vessels were taken. Both the dhaws were condemned by the British Consul-General, and the slaves were set at liberty in Zanzibar.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s boat Bengal, 2,532 tons, left Bombay on Saturday evening last, under command of Captain W. B. Andrews, with the fortnightly China and Australian mails and a general cargo. She carries the following passengers on board:—For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Surgeon A. C. Ferguson, Mr. H. A. Trulock-Hankin, Mr. G. F. C. Foster, Mr. R. C. Foster, Mr. R. C. Goodman and Mr. W. Oldrey. For Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Dennison and Private H. Cotter. For Singapore.—Mr. R. H. Pestonji, Miss Pickering and Miss McLaughlin:—For Colombo.—Mr. Spooner and Mr. W. Koneche. For Calcutta.—and Mr. G. A Spooner.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

7TH JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
,, Dracona	1245	W. Sangster	F	Rodgers & Co.
,, C. Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Regius	2119	W. P. Kayll	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Orion	1833	Mattiazi	L	J. Janni.
,, Kirby Hall	1759	G. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Kt. of St. John	2236	J. L. Sheil	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Akaba	2470	J. Main	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
,, C. Tower	1410	Hinge	Ibis	B. Craigie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Knight Errant (s)	Mathews	Cardiff, Dec. 11.
	Amphitrite (s)	Lemeseich	Trieste, Dec. 13.
	Castledale (s)	Weatherhead	Batoum, Dec. 9.
	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Massowah, Dec. 28.
	Java (s)	Skinner	Calcutta, Dec. 12.
	Perim (s)	Cass-Smith	London, Dec. 1.
	Ganges (s)	Roberts	Cardiff, Dec. 8.
8	Algoma (s)	Murray	Middlesbro', Dec. 4
	Flambro (s)	Grinold	Middlesbro', Dec. 6.
	Accomac (s)	Windsor	Middlesbro', Nov. 30
	Childwall	Watson	Mauritius, Nov. 29.
	Yacht Aljafare	Nakoda	Damaun, Jan. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Vulcan (s)	Skinner	Dunkirk.
	Kingdom (s)	Roberts	False Point.
	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Galle.
	Bengal (s)	Andrews	China & Australia.
	Stura (s)	De Monte	Hongkong.
	Poseidon (s)	S. Mersa	Trieste.
8	Regius (s)	Kayll	Calcutta.
	Clifton (s)	Wade	Marseilles.
	Ta Hongkong	Benediction	Bussreh.
	Hamedu Hydroos	Nakoda	Tuticorin, &c.
	Elias	Nakoda	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered for home and other ports on Saturday last:—
Steamer Raveena, for London, &c.
,, Sirdhana, for Rangoon via Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
2 Preston s ..... Brown ..... Bombay, Dec. 24.
City of Bombay s ... Anderson ... Liverpool, Dec. 1.
3 Loodiana s ..... Jacobs ..... Bombay, Dec. 24.
Sim a s ..... Major ..... Rangoon, Dec. 30.
Paithana s ..... England ..... Singapore, Dec. 21.
Hu-theer s ..... Frontier ..... Rangoon, Dec. 26.
Sierra Morena ... Spencer ..... Bombay, Oct. 28

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 2.—Steamers Vega and Chindwara. Ships Kelat and Slieve Roe.
Jan. 3.—Steamer Britannia.

MADRAS.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
1 Canning s .... Rangoon.
C. Macarthur s ... . Calcutta.
2 Brindisi s .... London.
Tibre s .... Calcutta.
3 Africa s .... Calcutta.
Nurjahan s .... Calcutta.
Himalaya s .... Negapatam.
4 Manora s .... Calcutta.
Pelican s .... Calcutta.
5 Asia s .... Rangoon.

Jan. DEPARTURES.
1 Himalaya s .... Negapatam.
C. Macarthur s ... . London.
Almora s .... Calcutta.
Laomeno .... Calcutta.
3 Brindisi s .... Calcutta.
Tibre s .... Pondy. & Colombo.
Africa s .... Bombay.
Nurjahan s .... Bombay.
5 Himalaya s .... Rangoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·059
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Tarmometer	71·2
Dew Point	68·5
Relative humidity of Air	754
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·3
General Directions of Wind*	N, ENE, NE, WNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	250

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 6.

Collins, Lt-Col, Madras, 2nd Hants Regt, from leave, from Australia.
Fullerton, Capt, Bombay, R E, on furlough, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 7.

Squior, Lt-Col, 1st Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Upper Burma.
Cunningham, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Skinner, Lt-Col, 3rd Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Saugor.
Pasey, Captain, Bombay, Milt. Account Dept., off furlough, from Europe.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 2.

Lumpriere, Captain, Madras, 2nd Middlesex Regt, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

JANUARY 6.

Storkley, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Calcutta.
Luckhardt, Colonel, Bombay Comy-Genl, on duty to Poona.

JANUARY 7.

Peters, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, I M D, on leave, to Calcutta.
Hill, Lt, 2nd Bombay Infantry, on duty, to Deesa.
Bruhspear, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on duty, to Sanpur.
Ross, 2nd Lt, Madras, S Lanc Regt, on duty, Vezianagram.
Pitt, Colonel, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Mian Mir.
Swiffe, Colonel, 27th Madras Infantry, on duty to Calcutta, en route to Burma.
Hartshorne, Major, Bengal R A, on retirement, to Europe.

JANUARY 8.

Hime, Lt-Col, Bombay, R A, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 9th January, 1888.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

The Oval Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyards, Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School at Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Grant Road Steam Bakery's Compound Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School and John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

2. A meeting of the General Committee of the W. Vol. A. Association will be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Volunteer Club, Apollo House, Apollo Road, Fort, Bombay. Business:—(1) Report of last Volunteer Jubilee Tournament. (2) Arrangements for the next Annual Tournament. (3) Petition to Government to allot permanently to the Association a piece of land for the purpose of preparing it suitably for Tournaments Sports, &c. (4) and any other business that members may wish to bring forward.

By Order.

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt. Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, 9th January, 1888.

(For the week ending 14th instant.)

1. There will be Gun-drill with the 25-pounder guns at the Arsenal Compound every morning at 7 o'clock, when members are requested to attend.

2. The Instructors will attend at Cooria on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 6-30 a.m. and on Wednesday afternoon at 4-30 p.m.

3. On Saturday, the 14th instant, the Battery will parade on the Oval, near St. Andrew's Church, at 4|p.m. sharp and proceed to Cross Island for Drill with the heavy guns. Uniform with helmets to be worn, but not arms or accoutrements.

4. In future the Battery will proceed on Saturday to Mahaluxmee and Cross Island batteries alternately.

5. The Church parade is fixed for Sunday, Feb. 4.

By Order,

Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt. and Actg. Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, Poona, 6th January 1888.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bo I—Lieut J C Keown, Royal Marine, L I, who has been appointed a Probr for the Bo S, C to offte as Wing Officer on probation. Dated 27th Dec 1887.

9th Bo I—Lieut H H Nurse, 2nd Hampshire Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to offte as Wing Officer on probation. Dated, 30th Dec 1887.

With reference to G O G No. 2 of the 4th instant it is notified that the undermentioned Officer has been seconded under the terms of article 277 Pay Code, Part I:—

Lieut L J Mathias, SC, (Sub-Assist Comsy Genl, 2nd Class on probation) Wing Officer 16th Bo I.

Under instructions from Horse Gds, War Office, it is intimated that Major D C Dean Pitt, RA, has been appointed to Command G-3 vice Major F C Nicolas promoted Lieut-Col.

Capt H S Fitz Gerald, Offg D AQMG, is transferred from the Bombay Dist to Sind Dist.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

R A—Lieut G S Roupell (E-2) for 6 months on MC

2nd E Y Regt—Capt and Adjt G H Johnston for 6 months on MC.

THE NIZAM'S CHEQUE.

THE *St. James's Gazette* discourses as follows on this subject:—

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* writes that he is able to state on good authority that the Nizam never sent a cheque for twenty lakhs to Lord Dufferin. The Nizam, the correspondent states, only intimated that he was prepared to give a cheque on London, if required, "from his reserve fund of over a million sterling." The letter containing the offer, the correspondent of the *Times* says, was not sent direct to the Viceroy, but through the Minister and the Resident. Thus, as far as it goes, is a satisfactory explanation of a rumour which at the time we pronounced to be scarcely credible. But why the Nizam, having made us a princely offer of money for frontier defence, should have descended, before that offer was accepted, into particulars of its payment, by saying he was prepared to give a cheque on London from his reserve fund of over a million sterling, it would puzzle even the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* to explain. So far as is known, there is no such fund in existence. Again, why a cheque on London? The Nizam offered us the money for the defence of the Indian frontier, where and where only the money (if accepted) must be spent. On this point we trust the *Times'* correspondent has been misinformed. Unless the Nizam is totally unlike any other Indian potentate that has ever yet been heard of, an intimation that he was prepared to back the offer he had made with a cheque on London is the last thing that would have occurred to him to convey. If such an intimation was conveyed to the Viceroy, the Nizam's advisers had better have left the matter alone. His offer, as contained in his own dignified letter to the Viceroy, was a handsome one, and scarcely required any intimation that he was prepared to give a cheque on London!

By this time, the Government of India is probably in possession of information as to how the news of the Nizam's offer came originally to be sent prematurely to the *Times* newspaper for publication, from Hyderabad. It can have had no difficulty in obtaining this information; nor, if the news-writer had any title to write under the designation he adopted, in ascertaining who was the writer of a letter signed "Political" that appeared in the *Times* a few days after it had made known the Nizam's offer. The object of the writer—whose letter, written in England, was dated a few days previous to the date on which Lord Dufferin replied from Simla to the Nizam—was apparently to bias public opinion here, and so attempt to force Lord Dufferin's hand into acceptance of the gift. The knowledge of the offer made by the Nizam must have been confined to very few persons at Hyderabad. The *Times*, writing on the day it first published the news, stated that it was possible that at the moment even the Resident of Hyderabad himself was not aware of what the Nizam had done. Now, at a native Court, in the ordinary course of things, the Resident would be the first person to be informed of a matter of the kind, and his advice and counsel taken. If the Resident at Hyderabad was not informed of the Nizam's offer at the time the *Times* first published it in London, which was a month after it had been made (and this is certainly not probably), "the masterful hand of the Resident" at the capital of the Nizam is nowhere. Lord Dufferin, if this is the case, is not likely to be satisfied with such a state of matters. When Parliament meets, some curiosity will probably be made known as to this alleged desire of the Nizam to back his offer with a cheque on London.

THE CORK ALLEGED POISONING CASE.

THE trial of Dr. Philip Henry Eustace Cross of Shandy Hall, Dripsey, on a charge of poisoning his wife on the 2nd of June last, was commenced at the City Court, Cork, on Wednesday, December 14th, before Mr. Justice Murphy and a special jury. The Attorney-General for Ireland opened the case for the Crown. He said the circumstances of the crime were painful and unusual, and if the jury were satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, he had been guilty of one of the most brutal and cowardly murders which had disgraced their common humanity. The prisoner at the bar, Surgeon-Major Philip Cross, was a gentleman of means, and he resided at a place called Shandy Hall, Dripsey, in the county of Cork. He married many years ago a lady of good social position—Mary Laura Marriott, an English lady and one of a well-known family. Apparently he was at that time on active service in the army. The Marriott family were not very willing to accept the alliance; but finally the girl's love for the man overcame any resistance which the father might be disposed to offer, and on the 17th August 1869, in St. James' Church, Piccadilly, the prisoner at the bar became her husband. About 1886 the prisoner's love for his wife cooled; and having made the acquaintance of a governess named Miss Skinner, he took her into his employment in the early part of 1887. But after a short time she left the house, on account of the objections of Mrs. Cross. Miss Skinner was lost sight of until, on the 29th March, they found her coming to the North Western Hotel, on the North Wall, Dublin, in company with the prisoner, and where they occupied the same bed-room as married people. It would appear from the evidence that would be laid before them that during Miss Skinner's stay under the prisoner's roof there had been a marked change for the worse in the demeanour of the prisoner towards his wife. He threatened her, cursed her, and wrote letters after Miss Skinner left his house. They visited the hotel again on the 21st of April, when they again lived as man and wife. The false name of Osborne was given at the hotel. The prisoner went home to Shandy Hall on the 22nd April, and early in May his wife, who had been in good health up to that time, was attacked by vomiting, thirst, and diarrhœa. No doctor was called in, and the prisoner attended his wife day and night. On the 30th May, when Mrs Cross was in a dying state, Mrs Caulfield, a neighbour, and the Rev. Mr Hayes, the rector, called; but the prisoner would not allow either to see his wife. The poor woman died at one o'clock on the morning of the 2nd June. No one was in the room at the time but the prisoner, and he did not tell any one of the event until the servants were called in the morning at the usual hour. The prisoner gave various accounts to various people of the cause of death. To some he said she died from heart disease, and to others he named typhus fever. Mrs Cross was buried privately. At the *post-mortem* examination, held some four weeks after the death, it was discovered beyond doubt that Mrs Cross died of arsenic poisoning. She was 46 years old at her death. The prisoner immediately went to London after his wife's death, and there married his paramour, Miss Skinner.

Mr Bowen Colthurst was the first witness examined. He deposed to meeting the deceased shortly before she took ill, and then she was in her usual good health. A week before she died, Dr Cross, whom he met in the road, informed him that the death of Mrs Cross might be expected at any moment. Mrs Caulfield said she lived near Shandy Hall, and Miss Skinner was in witness's employ as a governess for the latter months of 1886. Mrs Caulfield continued—On Monday, the 30th May, I called at Shandy Hall, but I did not see Mrs Cross on that day. I saw Dr Cross, and I asked him how his wife was. He answered, "Pretty well." I did not call again during the life of Mrs Cross. After her death I heard of Dr Cross leaving Shandy Hall. On the 22nd June I got a letter from Fermoy, and Dr Cross came to my house that day. I said to him "How is Mrs Cross?" He said, "What do you mean?" I said, "I mean what I say." He said "Who is Mrs Cross; what do you mean?" I said, "Miss Skinner, that was." He said, "Ha, ha; I like a good joke when I hear one." I said it was no use denying it, as I had had a letter that morning. He treated it as a joke, and then left. Captain John Caulfield deposed that he was at the house of Dr Cross on the 30th May, and when the Rev. Mr Hayes, rector, called to see Mrs Cross, the prisoner said, "Damn him," and declined to permit him to see the deceased. Witness, on speaking to the prisoner on the 22nd of June, referred to his second marriage. Dr Cross said. "Who is spreading these absurd rumours?" Witness said, "There is no use in your denying it. I know you are married, and murder will out." The Rev. Mr Hayes corroborated the last witness; and added that he was never sent for by Dr. Cross. Miss Caroline Kirchoffer deposed to the deceased telling her that Dr Cross said she was suffering from heart disease. Dr Cross himself told witness it was typhoid fever she suffered from. Dr Thomas Godfrey stated that he lived quite adjacent to the Cross family, and was a relative of theirs. He used to visit Mrs Cross in her trifling illness, but was not called in to attend her during the fatal illness. Miss Margaret A. Jefferson stated that she was an associate of the sisterhood of the Church, and was living with Mrs Cross at the time of her illness. Two days before her death, the prisoner suggested to witness to leave the house. Some domestic servants deposed to the fact that Cross attended his wife alone, and used to take up soup to her in a wine glass; but they did not see him mix anything with it. Mrs Cross used to suffer from cramp, vomiting, thirst, and her eyes would become so inflamed that she could not read. On the morning of her death (2nd June) one of the servants heard screams proceeding from the sick room, and some of them were informed of the death until they had risen as usual at six o'clock in the morning. Deceased used to complain of the absence of the female attendant from her room.

When the trial was resumed on Thursday, Mary Barron, a domestic servant, deposed that Mrs. Cross suffered from thirst, vomiting, and diarrhœa previous to her death. Mr. Frank Woodley deposed to being informed by the prisoner that his wife died of fever. Mr. William Woodley, manager of the London and North-Western Hotel, Dublin, deposed that the prisoner and a young lady—Miss Skinner—came to the hotel in March of the present year, and occupied one room as man and wife. They gave no name on that occasion. They again came to the hotel in the middle of June, and lived as before as husband and wife, and gave the name of Onslow. Miss. Hangock and Miss Smith, employes in the hotel, corroborated the last witness. Denis Griffin, postmaster of Dripsey, deposed that he used to deliver the letters at Shandy Hall. Letters used to come to the post office for Dr. Cross, marked "to be kept till called for." Miss Skinner, he thought, left Shandy Hall early in this year, and it was after this that the letters referred to came. Dr. Cross himself used to call for these letters. Cornelius M'Carthy deposed that he used to take the letters from Shandy Hall to the post office. Sometimes on his way to the post he used to meet Dr. Cross, who waited for him on the road, and Cross gave him letters addressed to Miss Skinner, Killinure, County Carlow. He received in all fifteen such letters. Miss Skinner was at Shandy Hall in the early part of this year, and it was after she left that he got those letters. He heard Dr. Cross once say to the deceased that he hoped the devil would come and sweep her out of the house. On another occasion he told her in the yard to go in, and that the devil crack her neck or legs. These remarks were made while Miss Skinner was at the house. District Inspector Tyacke stated that, after arresting the accused, he found in his house at Shandy Hall, quantities of different poisons—strychnine, dog poison, arsenic, and drugs. During the Magisterial investigation the prisoner sent him a letter, which he requested should be sent to the press. That letter stated that it was false to say that he had not called in a doctor to attend his wife, or that no nurse had been obtained; and that several neighbours attended the funeral. Sergeant Higgins stated that he was put in charge of the prisoner during the Magisterial investigation. Miss Cross was seated near the prisoner, and before the proceedings the following conversation passed between them:—Dr. Cross, after some hesitation, said to his sister, "Did you see the little blue bottles with white powder in them about the length of my finger?" She answered, "Yes, yes; I destroyed them all with the other things." Mr. Kiloh, employee of Messrs Gouldys, chemists, deposed that on the 2nd September 1886 he sold one pound of arsenic to the prisoner, who stated that he required it for sheep-dipping purposes. Dr. C. Yelverton Pearson, Professor of Materia Medica, Queen's College, Cork, stated that he had considerable experience in analysis. He made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, Mrs. Cross, and he was positive she did not die from natural causes. He found arsenic and strychnine in sufficient quantities to cause death. It was false to say deceased died from heart disease or typhoid fever. Dr. Crowley corroborated, and added that the prisoner registered at the dispensary that his wife's death resulted from typhoid fever.

DANCING DOLLS IN A CHANCERY COURT.

MR. JUSTICE KAY tried a case, the other day, relating to an alleged patent in dancing dolls. Various specimens of dancing dolls, including soldiers in uniform and ladies in various costumes, were produced in court, but a selection of a ballet-girl doll was made in order to acquaint his lordship with the practical working of the mechanical contrivance. The solicitors' table was cleared of papers, and the ballet-girl doll having been wound up commenced to dance on the table, to the amusement of a crowded court. Mr. Justice Kay watched the performance with evident interest, and when the dance was concluded the doll was handed up to him and carefully examined. He then handed it to the registrar of the court with an injunction "not to hurt it."

WINTER CAMPAIGNS.

It seems to be believed that, because the winter has come upon us, there is no present danger of a Continental war. There may be no danger at all; but the coming of winter does not in this case forbid war. It may have been different some time ago, where the nations of south-western Europe were concerned; but it was never so with those of the north-east—such as Russia, Poland, Denmark, and Sweden. In those lands a severe winter is in some respects more favourable for military operations than any other season of the year. Roads are scarce and bad, bridges are few and far between, and a severe frost hardens snow, lake, and stream. On the other hand, spring with its thaws suspends military operations: the roads are broken up and the lowlands are flooded. Then comes summer with its overpowering heats in those regions; and, finally, autumn, with its general unhealthiness. For these reasons winter has often been chosen as the fittest season for campaigning in the north-east of Europe. It must, however, be a hard winter; for if it be mild, nothing can be done. Thus in February, 1658, Charles X. of Sweden was able to cross the Little and Great Belts on the ice and dictate peace at the gates of Copenhagen; but when, in 1713 the Swedish general Stenbock hoped to repeat the same manœuvre, a mild winter frustrated his plan. He was shut up in Tonningen and eventually compelled to surrender.

Winter was almost the recognized season for fighting in the numerous wars between Denmark and Sweden which preceded the time of conflict with mighty neighbours who sprang into existence later. In January, 1520, Christian II. invaded Sweden and subjugated the kingdom for a while: lakes, streams, and roads were obliterated by frost and snow. In 1612, on the occasion of a fresh invasion of the Danes, Gustavus Adolphus nearly lost his life by the ice breaking under him during a skirmish which took place on a frozen lake. The same great commander, during the Thirty years' War, clothed his Swedes in sheep-skins and expelled the enemy from Mecklenburg and Pomerania in the winter of 1630, thus obtaining a solid base of operations for the prosecution of the campaign. In December, 1631, he forced the passage of the Rhine and captured Mentz. Turning to regions of greater interest at the present moment, Poland is a country whose military leaders repeatedly preferred the frost and snow of winter to the alternate dust and slush of the summer months. Early in February, 1656, Charles X. of Sweden crossed the Vistula at Kzimiers, on the ice, to suppress the rising which had broken out in Galicia; but as he was passing the San a sudden thaw made the ice unsafe, cutting off his rear-guard and baggage-train, which were captured by the Poles. In the following winter he executed some very active manœuvres against the Polish partisan leader Czarniecki, and the King of Poland traversed the whole kingdom from Danzig to Czenstochau at the head of his cavalry. But the bridge which had been thrown across the lower Vistula by the Swedes was demolished by floating ice, and a sudden thaw prevented them from crossing its surface when hard-frozen. Another remarkable fact with regard to campaigning in Poland is this: that Charles XII., after several years' experience, deliberately preferred, from 1705 onwards, to march in the winter. He could then pass the rivers on the ice, which he used to strengthen, when insufficiently frozen, by laying a pathway of straw from bank to bank, over which water was poured to congeal. Charles himself sank through the ice on one occasion, and was rescued, with difficulty, chiefly through the exertion of Maximilian of Bavaria, called the "Little Prince," who, being the lightest person present, sprawled across the ice and reached his hand to the King.

In more modern times the castle of Cracow was taken by surprise on the 2nd of February, 1772, by a party of French volunteers from among the troops which had been sent to co-operate with the Polish "insurgents." The snow being on the ground at the time, they wore white shirts over their uniforms, and, thus shielded from observation, reached the

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FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

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Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

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FOR EVENING WEAR.

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Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	9-8 Cash.
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Drab Square Crown do. do.	
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DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
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IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

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Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
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Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
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Do. do. Hunting case	120
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Liquor
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GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
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CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia*, *Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
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"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide *of Potassium*
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
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« *Messers CHASSAING & C° (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exibition 1886) are the only French chemists whoses medicaments were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificat of merit 1st Class at the Calcutta Exibition 1883-84* ».

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Fruit Lozenge,
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GRILLON
FOR
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Hæmorrhoids,
Bile, Headache,
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Troubles.

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cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
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Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Mental affections *Asthma, Insomnia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
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Poorness of Blood, Debility
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Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
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THE quality of this Milk is guaranteed by the Manufacturer, and it commands the recommendation of the leading Members of the Medical Profession. It is rich, fragrant, creamy, pure, and perfectly soluble in Hot or Cold Water. To ensure freshness, regular monthly parcels are being consigned by the Manufacturer to his
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Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 4 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .....Rs. 15 0
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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
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without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

Highest Award at International Inventions Exhibition.
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Entirely Wrought-Iron RIM, ARMS, BOSS.
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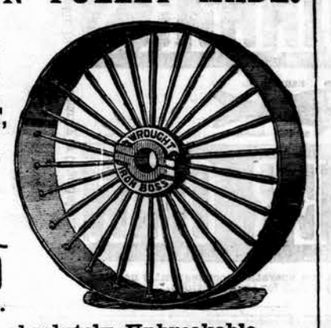
Any Size up to 24 ft. diameter.
LIGHTEST, STRONGEST, SAFEST, AND BEST PULLEY IN THE WORLD.
60,000 IN USE.



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Used EXCLUSIVELY for driving the Electric Light at the Fisheries, Health, Inventions, and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all leaden and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using
Rowlands' Kalydor
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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
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RAPID PARAGON FILLER.
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
DAN RYLANDS,
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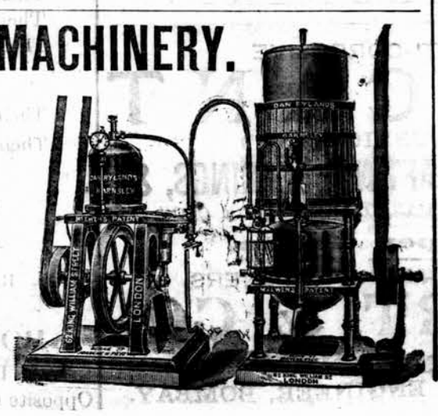
CATALOGUES FREE.



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18 Inch Dial. 18-Inch Dial.

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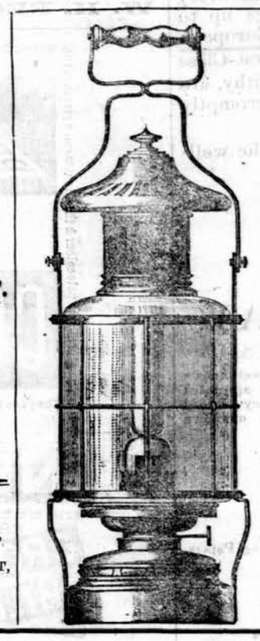

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For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
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HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
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TO ROLLER MILLERS.
GRADE YOUR WHEAT
INTO TWO, THREE, OR MORE REGULAR AND DISTINCT SIZES, BY USING
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WITH ADJUSTABLE MESHES,
And thus ensure your Wheat being Evenly Cracked & Reduced.

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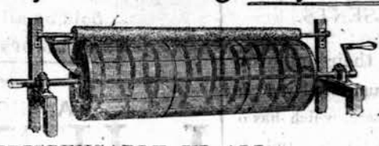

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IN THE MANUFACTURE OF THE
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They are in extensive use in all the Largest Mills in England and on the Continent.
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1. A.	Special light dry, a perfect dinner wine.	20
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B.	Bodega, elegant Cortado style	30
5.	Montilla, extra, specially recommended.	36
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	Superior Medoc	15
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	Chateau Batailley 1879	36
	WHITE WINES.	
	Sauterne	24
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BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,
and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, [illegible] OF DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOCKING UP THE SKIN, DEPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, LOWNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, [illegible] NOTHING, &c., &c., have ever appeared [illegible] to
Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA
That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1850.
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

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SANITARY WOOLLEN CLOTHING,
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JOHNSON & COMP'S
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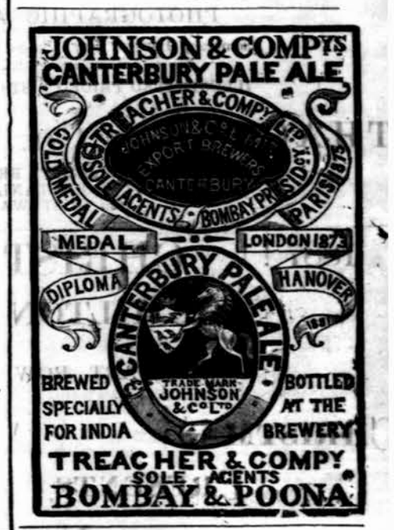

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
THE NEW OXFORD GAME FOR 1887.
Small Set Rs. 25. Large Set Rs. 50.
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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
Twelve Gold Medals—
PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884,
for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's Newest Perfume
FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM
are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.
ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the ammoniacal compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER
an unexcelled, fine perfume for the Handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
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